

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF FOODBORNE  
ILLNESS PREVENTION ACT

HON. MIKE KREIDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, three children in Washington State died this winter because a fast food chain sold hamburgers contaminated with deadly bacteria. Another 45 children were hospitalized, 21 requiring kidney dialysis. Some 500 children and adults were stricken by this outbreak of infection. A smaller outbreak in southern California killed another child last December.

These victims have been stricken by a rare but very toxic bacterium known as *E. coli* 0157:H7, one of many microscopic organisms found in meat and poultry that can cause human disease and spread from person to person. Proper handling and adequate cooking can minimize the risk of infection, but we can do much more to protect the public through the Federal meat and poultry inspection system.

*E. coli* 0157:H7 was first identified in 1983. It infects cattle, and can contaminate their meat during processing. While it does not make cattle sick, it causes severe intestinal disorders in people, and can lead to acute kidney failure, especially in children. It can also be transmitted easily from person to person, especially in settings like schools and day care centers.

This strain of *E. coli* is only one of several known infectious disease agents that are striking Americans who eat meat and poultry. Others include salmonella and listeria monocytogenes. For years, scientists and public health authorities have been sounding the alarm about these emerging infections, yet our Federal meat and poultry inspection system operates essentially the same as when it began in 1907. Inspection focuses on visual examination of meat and poultry to detect visible signs of disease or contamination. This system is completely unable to detect *E. coli* or any of the other microbes that threaten our health.

Adequate cooking will kill these microbes, and careful handling will prevent their transmission in raw food. Two decades ago, the American Public Health Association urged then-Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz to require that meat and poultry be labeled to inform consumers better about the need for caution in handling and cooking. Secretary Butz declined to do so, and the courts found that nothing in existing law required such labeling.

In 1985, a National Academy of Sciences panel recommended sweeping changes in the way the Department of Agriculture inspects meat and poultry and increased research into the sources and transmission of infectious pathogens like *E. coli* 0157:H7. Under pres-

sure to control inspection costs, the Department has been considering a new risk-based inspection system that focuses attention on the stages of meat and poultry processing where the risks of contamination are greatest. Last year, the Department began a project to determine baseline levels of pathogens in beef through microscopic examination of samples.

But it has taken the deaths of three children, and the arrival of a new Secretary of Agriculture, to focus the necessary attention this growing health hazard requires. Secretary Mike Espy has responded to the *E. coli* outbreak in Washington State with energy, imagination, and determination. I commend his concern for public health and his efforts to bring a new spirit of public service into the antiquated inspection system.

To reinforce the new Secretary's goals and provide policy direction and legal authority for Agriculture Department to deal with pathogenic contamination, I have introduced H.R. 1786, the Foodborne Illness Prevention Act of 1993. This bill strengthens the Department's mandate to identify and prevent contamination. Specifically, it requires the Department to:

Identify the microorganisms in meat and poultry that can endanger human health;

Test samples of meat and poultry for these pathogens at critical stages of processing;

Establish cleanliness standards that minimize the risk of contamination;

Sponsor and engage in research on the origins, transmission, and prevention of pathogenic infection in animals;

Impose labeling requirements for consumer information;

Develop methods of tracing back contaminated meat and poultry to their source.

This legislation is not the final answer to the many emerging problems of food safety. The General Accounting Office has urged Congress to consider a complete overhaul of the Nation's food safety laws, which are now administered by multiple agencies with inconsistent mandates, wide variations in resources, and jurisdiction characterized by irrational overlaps and gaps. We must act on the GAO's recommendations.

The States also have a greater role to play in safeguarding public health. Washington has been one of only two States where infection by *E. coli* 0157:H7 must be reported to public health authorities. That reporting requirement enabled State and local health officers to identify the recent outbreak rapidly, trace it to the fast food chain where the contaminated beef was sold, and intervene effectively to prevent a much greater tragedy.

I know that my colleagues in Congress share my concern about the health and safety of the American people, and the need to improve meat and poultry inspection in the light of current scientific knowledge and new contamination hazards. I welcome comments and suggestions on improvements in the bill I am introducing, and I hope the Congress will act on it this year.

When an American child cannot eat a hamburger without risking critical illness and tragic death, it is time to take a hard look at our food safety standards and procedures. It is time to apply the scientific knowledge of the 20th century to an outdated food inspection system that has scarcely changed since this century began. We cannot eliminate all contaminants from our food supply, but we ought to be able to assure parents that the food they buy for their children is as safe as possible.

H.R. 1786, FOODBORNE ILLNESS PREVENTION ACT OF 1993—SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Sec. 1. Short title: Foodborne Illness Prevention Act of 1993.

## TITLE I. MEAT INSPECTION

Sec. 101. Defines "pathogens" as bacteria and other microbial organisms in meat which may cause food poisoning or infection if consumed without proper handling or cooking.

Sec. 102. Meat is adulterated if pathogen levels exceed standards set by Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 103. Requires Secretary of Agriculture to establish and enforce standards of cleanliness for animals before slaughter and for carcasses at high-risk stages of processing.

Sec. 104. Requires microbial testing of samples of carcasses, establishment of pathogen levels above which meat will be considered adulterated, investigation of improved means of detecting pathogens, identification of high-risk stages of meat processing.

Sec. 105. Applies same standards and requirements to imported meat.

Sec. 106. Requires labeling of meat for sale to consumers with information about contamination risk and proper handling and cooking.

Sec. 107. Requires slaughterhouses, meat processors, importers, and wholesalers to keep records and use means of animal identification adequate to permit tracing pathogen-contaminated meat to its source.

## TITLE II. POULTRY INSPECTION

Sec. 201. Defines "pathogens" as bacteria and other microbial organisms in poultry which may cause food poisoning or infection if consumed without proper handling or cooking.

Sec. 202. Poultry is adulterated if pathogen levels exceed standards set by Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 203. Requires Secretary of Agriculture to establish and enforce standards of cleanliness for poultry before slaughter and for carcasses at high-risk stages of processing.

Sec. 204. Requires microbial testing of samples of poultry products, establishment of pathogen levels above which poultry will be considered adulterated, investigation of improved means of detecting pathogens, identification of high-risk stages of poultry processing.

Sec. 205. Applies same standards and requirements to imported poultry.

Sec. 206. Requires labeling of poultry products for sale to consumers with information about contamination risk and proper handling and cooking.

Sec. 207. Requires poultry processors, importers, and wholesalers to keep records and

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

other means of poultry identification adequate to permit tracing pathogen-contaminated poultry to its source.

#### TITLE III: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Requires Agriculture Department to engage in research on causes of animal pathogen infection, modes of pathogen transmission, risks to human health, animal vaccination and other means of reducing infection, improved means of testing live animals and meat and poultry products for contamination, and means of identifying animals to permit tracing of infection to the source.

Sec. 302. Authorizes Agriculture Department to require the use of animal identification at farms, feedlots, and meat processing plants, and to inspect such facilities to trace contamination or verify the use of identification methods.

Sec. 303. Establishes advisory council to advise Secretary of Agriculture on actions required under this Act. Members include representatives of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Association of State and Territorial Public Health Officers, Food and Drug Administration, and nonprofit organizations representing consumers and the meat and poultry industries. Requires annual reports to Secretary and Congress.

Sec. 304. Requires Secretary of Agriculture to report annually to Congress on actions to implement and improve microbial sampling of meat and poultry.

Sec. 305. Authorizes Secretary of Agriculture to impose fees on meat and poultry processors to cover costs of microbial sampling, pathogen research, and other activities under this Act.

#### THE OPENING OF THE HOLOCAUST MUSEUM APRIL 26, 1993

##### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, this week the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, will open its doors to the world. Although located within sight of the Jefferson Memorial and the Washington Monument, this memorial makes a very different statement. Instead of celebrating human freedoms and the triumph of reason, the Holocaust Museum serves as a stark reminder of humankind's capacity for inhumanity.

It is because of this potential that we must be ever-vigilant in remembering the Holocaust and what it taught us about the dark side of human behavior. If we ever forget the lessons of this chapter in human history, the 11 million victims—6 million of them Jews—will truly have perished in vain.

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum will help us remember those who perished. It is truly a necessary addition to our Nation's Capital and the world. The massacre of millions because of their religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability is a universal human tragedy that transcends geography, time, and national borders.

Mr. Speaker, when I see the ethnic violence taking place throughout the world today, when I read about ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and Herzegovina, I question whether we have learned the lessons of a half-century ago. The new Holocaust Memorial Museum will ensure

that we and future generations learn and remember the important lessons of a half-century ago and never, ever forget.

#### EARTH DAY: A TIME FOR RECYCLING

##### HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on Earth Day to introduce two important environmental bills. These bills are designed to help alleviate the Nation's worsening solid waste crisis through greater recycling.

#### RECYCLABLE MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY AND MARKETS DEVELOPMENT ACT

The first bill I am introducing today is the Recyclable Materials Technology and Markets Development Act. First introduced in 1988, this was the first legislation ever proposed in Congress which would authorize a comprehensive recycling strategy for consumer products.

Americans bury 80 percent of the 180 million tons of garbage generated each year, yet landfills across the country are closing and new landfills are not being sited due to public opposition. Clearly, we are running out of places to hide our waste.

I am convinced that waste reduction, recycling, and composting, along with disposal, can provide a comprehensive solution to the garbage crisis. Recycling offers significant benefits to manufacturers using glass, plastic, paper, and metal in terms of lower material costs, smaller energy inputs and lesser environmental impacts. Composting produces a potentially marketable soil additive while removing biodegradable elements from the landfill waste stream. The chief obstacle to expanded recycling and composting programs is the uncertainty of markets for recycled materials.

My bill proposes a public-private sector effort to open markets for recycled materials. Recycling would be required for nondurable consumer product packaging and goods. The bill encourages manufacturers to participate in devising recycling strategies.

#### TIRE RECYCLING PROMOTION ACT

The second bill I am introducing is the Tire Recycling Promotion Act, a bill to encourage recycling of waste tires.

Nationwide, over 240 million tires are scrapped each year. Most end up in unsightly and hazardous tire piles or are landfilled with mixed solid waste. Tire piles present significant environmental and public health threats. They provide ideal breeding ground for mosquitoes and other insects, and thus can encourage the spread of insect-borne diseases and require greater use of chemical sprays. Tire piles also present severe fire hazards, and have been known to ignite and burn uncontrollably. Additionally, tires tend to migrate upward when buried, and have been known to poke through the top of capped landfills.

A major form of recycling for tires is to retread and reuse them. Many companies with large fleets of trucks do this, but in general retreading is much less common than it was a

generation ago because new tires are relatively inexpensive. Recycling for tires currently consists of technologies that incorporate rubber from scrap tires in low-grade rubber products, in replacement material for certain plastics, and for other uses. Although there is increasing interest in developing and implementing tire recycling technologies, only a very small proportion of all scrap tires are being recycled.

The Tire Recycling Promotion Act authorizes the Commerce Department to support research into innovative tire recycling technologies. Since there is no infrastructure in place for large scale tire recycling, the bill would not mandate recycling of tires.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that these two measures will go a long way toward solving the solid waste crisis in our Nation. I look forward to working with you and the other members of this body on arriving at a solution to this problem.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE SENSIBLE ADVERTISING AND FAMILY EDUCATION ACT

##### HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation known as the Sensible Advertising and Family Education Act. This bill will help Americans get the whole story on one of this country's most serious health problems—alcohol abuse.

Alcohol-related deaths remain the number one killer for people under the age of 34. Half of all motor vehicle deaths—500 per week—are alcohol related, and 200 homicides per week involve alcohol. That grim total costs us more in American lives than if we had three major airline crashes every week.

Unless we act now to tell the American people the whole story on alcohol, our kids will continue to grow up thinking that they need alcohol to get ahead in life. In fact, it is already happening. Four and one-half million youths are already dependent on alcohol or are problem drinkers.

Too many Americans aren't aware of these tragic facts. Why? Because alcohol companies spend over \$2 billion each year on one-sided advertisements—advertisements that to this day, represent the single greatest source of alcohol education for the American public.

Mr. Speaker, it is time Americans received the whole story on alcohol—an education that includes the dangers of drinking and the option of not including alcohol in their lives. The Surgeon General's seven messages in the SAFE Act tell consumers: not to drink if they are pregnant; that alcohol is an addictive drug; that it is the law to drive sober; that alcohol should not be mixed with other drugs; that drinking too much too fast can kill you, and that drinking increases your risk for developing cancer, liver disease and high blood pressure. At the end of every warning, a toll-free number will be displayed so that consumers can obtain additional information on alcohol. These messages must be rotated on all forms of advertis-



ing, including TV, cable, radio and print advertisements.

These are proposed warning labels that we feel cover the waterfront of the American public's basic concerns. We are interested in hearing from the alcohol industry on how they plan to adapt to these warnings and how they plan to address the particular concerns of smaller advertisers.

We need these messages—especially for our underage drinkers. By the time most American children reach the age of 18 they will have seen tens of thousands of alcohol ads bombarding them with misinformation about how beer or wine will make them fit in with their peers, get that new job, or meet that special someone. Things have got to change—and we know the alcohol industry isn't going to change voluntarily.

It is a simple concept—the SAFE Act merely evens the advertising score and sends a balanced message to consumers about alcohol. It is not the only way to reduce alcohol abuse in our country, but it is a needed start. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### SPECIAL TRIBUTE

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in tribute to the Wartburg Lutheran Home for the Aging in my district of Brooklyn, NY. The Wartburg Lutheran Home for the Aging has served older people representing various ethnicities, minorities, and neighborhoods since 1875. Today that same home serves 225 residents in modern facilities with a full array of medical and nursing care, rehabilitative therapies, and social and pastoral care services. In 1977, the Wartburg Lutheran Home for the Aging created a mobile meals program which now delivers meals to more than 300 homebound elderly from the east New York, Starrett City, Brownsville, and Ocean Hill sections of Brooklyn. In 1991, the Wartburg Lutheran Home opened the only adult day health care program in the area, and in 1992 broke ground for an 87-unit HUD section 202 apartment in its community.

Through Wartburg's efforts and innovation many jobs have been created for Brooklyn residents. The corporate headquarters for Wartburg Lutheran Services has remained in Brooklyn, from which it continues to operate other health care and housing services for seniors on Long Island and sponsor many new programs. The Wartburg recently received the national 1992 Hobart Jackson Social Responsibility Award from the American Association of Homes for the Aging for Wartburg's commitment to opportunity and support social justice.

For the above reasons, I take tremendous pleasure this day in recognizing the Wartburg Lutheran Home for the Aging and its parent not-for-profit corporation, Wartburg Lutheran Services, and commend them for the work they have accomplished and the community support and encouragement they offer.

HONORING DR. HAROLD W. WHEELER AND THE HAZELTINE CORP.

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the defense industry on Long Island has been in the throes of economic upheaval during the past few years. However, the Hazeltine Corp. of Greenlawn, Long Island, in Suffolk County, NY, on April 26 will inaugurate an innovative and creative research and development facility that will enable Hazeltine to compete more strongly for a share of the defense budget. The new R&D center will also assist this information and electronics company in its efforts to diversify into nondefense applications of technology.

Hazeltine's new Communication and Antenna Systems Laboratory will be dedicated in honor of Dr. Harold W. Wheeler, the company's first employee.

Dr. Wheeler, who this year will celebrate his 90th birthday, has devoted more than six decades of his life in the pursuit of scientific research. His outstanding technical contributions to Hazeltine and to his country are reflected in more than 180 patents and 100 published academic papers. These many accomplishments were lauded when Dr. Wheeler was elected to the National Academy of Engineering for his lifetime contributions in the fields of radio, FM, television, microwave, and antenna technologies.

The type of leadership and innovation that has been the hallmark of Harold Wheeler's career is the foundation of Hazeltine's tradition and reputation as a company that, since 1924, has solved difficult technical problems and built affordable products in a diversified range of markets.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in honoring all the skilled scientists, engineers, managers, administrators and support staff who have served Hazeltine for 60 years, and to join me also in honoring Dr. Harold Wheeler and the Hazeltine Corp. for their 60-year partnership of creativity and achievement.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES-CHINA ACT OF 1993

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, once again, I am pleased to join today with the distinguished majority leader of the Senate, Senator GEORGE MITCHELL, in introducing the United States-China Act of 1993. I commend the gentleman from Maine for his outstanding leadership on this issue of humanitarian, economic and strategic importance. I am also pleased that majority leader GEPHARDT and majority whip DAVID BONIOR are sponsors of the House bill.

Since the Tiananmen Square massacre in 1989, Congress has confirmed that most-fa-

vored-nation [MFN] status is the strongest point of leverage we have to encourage the Chinese to abide by international human rights, trade, and nonproliferation standards.

Our legislation is substantially the same as last year's bill, which passed Congress overwhelmingly. We have updated the language and have placed more emphasis on the political situation in Tibet and the Chinese threat to Tibetan culture.

Three years of unconditional MFN have not led to any substantial improvement in the human rights, trade, and nuclear proliferation practices of the Chinese Government.

While a few prominent dissidents have been released just as their prison terms were about to end, others still continue to be arrested for their beliefs and are being held in inhuman conditions. According to Amnesty International, they are being subjected to torture.

In 1992, our trade deficit with China grew by 43 percent over 1991, from \$12.7 billion to \$18.3 billion. If it increases at the same rate, and the first quarter indicates that it may, the deficit could be as high as \$26 billion for 1993.

In addition to the trade barriers, China has marred our trade relationship with transshipments, use of prison labor for export and other unfair trade practices.

The international community is increasingly concerned about China's proliferation activities. There is strong evidence that China has sold M-11 missiles to Pakistan and other technology to unsafeguarded countries in the Middle East. We must use our leverage with China to stop the delivery of missiles and to be in compliance with the Missile Technology Control Regime [MTCR].

In addition, the Chinese military exported almost 2 million guns and thousands of tons of ammunition to the United States over a 3-year period. Beijing's army is the largest foreign supplier of small arms to the American market. Profits from these sales are going back to China to feed its military modernization and to prop up the regime.

The conditions in our legislation have been carefully designed to be reasonable and achievable. The Chinese dictators will not easily walk away from over \$18 billion in United States hard currency. Now is the time to use our leverage to ensure that the United States-China relationship is based on internationally recognized principles.

#### A STUDY OF EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO—"THE ROYAL ROAD OF THE INTERIOR LANDS"

### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation that will amend the National Trails Act to provide for a study of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro—"The Royal Road of the Interior Lands." I am proud to join the gentleman from El Paso, TX, Mr. RONALD COLEMAN, who is an original sponsor of this legislation.

For nearly 300 years, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, the Royal Road of the Interior

Lands, was the primary route for colonists, soldiers, Indians, clergy, officials, and trade caravans traveling between Mexico and New Mexico. Originating as an Indian trail following the Rio Grande River from Taos Pueblo in northern New Mexico to El Paso del Norte—today's El Paso, TX—the route fostered trade and cultural exchange among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the native cultures of Meso-America. This exchange thrived for centuries prior to the arrival of Europeans from Spain.

Through the periods of Spanish colonialism (1598–1821), Mexican nationalism (1821–49), and United States territorial expansion (1848–1912), El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro extended 1800 miles from Mexico City through Chihuahua City, El Paso del Norte, and on to Santa Fe, NM. The road was the first to be developed by Europeans in what is now the United States and remained the longest route of North American commerce for many years.

Until the opening of legal trade with the United States in 1821 by the newly independent nation of Mexico, El Camino Real was practically the only link between the remote province of Nuevo Mexico and the outside world. Following the rapid establishment of the Santa Fe Trail linking of New Mexico territory with Missouri and the United States, El Camino Real from Santa Fe to Chihuahua became known as the Chihuahua Trail by Americans. Until the railroads arrived in New Mexico in the 1880's, the Chihuahua Trail served as the primary road of trade and transportation linking the two nations.

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro has a legendary and colorful history which chronicles the progression of the peoples of the Southwest. With its roots in prehistoric native trade, the history of El Camino Real is marked by major episodes:

Spanish explorers first used the trail in 1581;

In 1598 the first successful Spanish colonists followed the trail north;

The Pueblo Indian revolt in 1680 forced the Spanish to retreat to El Paso del Norte;

In 1692 the Spaniards returned and reconquered the land and people and initiated a more benevolent attitude toward the native people than they had in the past;

For over a century cooperative coexistence between Spanish and Pueblo cultures was maintained;

After Mexican independence until the Mexican-American War (1846–48) and the annexation of Mexico's northern territories, the land and people were challenged by American influence; and

Through American territorial expansion with military pacification, settlement, agricultural development, and natural resource extraction the area saw the arrival of the railroad in 1880.

El Camino Real experienced a great multicultural exchange and evolution of nations, peoples and cultures throughout its long and colorful history. Congressman COLEMAN and I urge our colleagues in the House to join us in support of this bill.

## THE INTRODUCTION OF THE WOMEN'S VIOLENCE-RELATED INJURY REDUCTION ACT

**HON. JIM McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 1993*

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, domestic violence is a tragic problem which poses a major threat to the health of millions of women in this country. Today, I and my colleagues, CONNIE MORELLA and MIKE KREIDLER, are introducing legislation designed to address the serious public health consequences of domestic violence.

Available statistics indicate that domestic violence in the United States is occurring in epidemic numbers. Battering is the leading cause of injury to women in this country, accounting for nearly one-third of emergency room visits. More women are seriously injured by beatings than by car accidents, muggings, and rapes combined. Some estimates are that as many as 4,500 women are killed each year by their partners.

The outrageous escalation of domestic violence in this country must not go unanswered. Fortunately, there are many dedicated people involved in counseling and caring for victims of abuse, and I am proud to say that organizations in my District of Seattle and in the State of Washington are model programs. The resounding message from these organizations and women across the country who suffer domestic violence is that we must do more to prevent abuse before it occurs and to intervene early enough to break the cycle of fear and intimidation that frequently do not allow women to end an abusive relationship.

Fortunately, there are initiatives, such as the Violence Against Women Act, introduced by our colleagues, PAT SCHROEDER and LOUISE SLAUGHTER, designed to address the criminal aspects of domestic violence by revising Federal statutes to protect women from battering and assault, as well as to educate the general public about domestic violence, and I urge this body to pass this very important piece of legislation. Yet, beyond being a serious crime, domestic violence also is a public health epidemic requiring widespread education and prevention campaigns for the health care community and the general public.

It is critical to prevent abuse and to intervene as soon as possible in existing abusive relationships, and health care providers can serve as an important point of intervention for victims. Because of the fear and helplessness continued abuse creates, many victims do not consider seeking counseling or contacting the legal authorities. But, often, women must seek medical attention for injuries received from their abuser. It is imperative that health care providers are trained to recognize the signs of domestic violence and to sensitively gather information that will assist in referring women to counseling.

Currently, health care providers are not adequately trained to identify cases of abuse. Because of this lack of training, many health care providers miss the signs of abuse or are reluctant to engage themselves in these very sensitive situations. The legislation I have intro-

duced today authorizes demonstration projects to train health professionals in the identification and referral of victims of domestic violence. Such training will equip health care providers with the skills necessary to intervene and assist victims in seeking help. This early intervention is crucial in stemming the rising tide of domestic violence.

This legislation also makes available funds to begin a campaign to educate the public about the impact of violence on the public health, and increases efforts to conduct epidemiological research and to develop a national data collection system on the extent and nature of domestic violence. We simply do not know enough about domestic violence and we must have data in order to create appropriate interventions and education and prevention messages necessary to face this public health crisis.

Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that 4 million women suffer domestic violence each year. A recent study, sponsored by the Family Violence Prevention Fund, found that 34 percent of men and women surveyed have witnessed incidents of a man beating his wife or partner. We simply cannot allow this widespread violence and the tolerance of this abuse to continue in this country.

The occurrence of domestic violence affects each and every one of us. While not everyone may have experienced the frightening prospect of abuse, we may know someone who has. Further, a society that remains silent and allows abuse to continue is a society that has lost its most basic values of human decency.

The Congress must pay more attention to domestic violence and devise strategies to address it or the disturbing presence of violence against women will continue in this country. The legislation I am introducing today will ensure that our health care providers are better equipped to handle what is an overwhelming health care crisis. It also will ensure that this country begins to collect the data necessary to devise strategies to educate the American people that domestic violence is a threat to the public health. We can end this very real tragedy affecting millions of women if we act today.

## THE BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993

**HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 1993*

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today, Earth Day 1993, I am introducing the Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Improvement Act of 1993. The legislation is modest in substance. In essence, it would require States to use 3 percent of their Federal primary, secondary, and urban highway funds to improve bicycle and pedestrian transportation facilities. However, if enacted, it could dramatically improve our Nation's economic competitiveness and air quality.

A nation's ability to grow and prosper directly depends on how well it moves people and goods. Today, our country's growth is



stunted by a transportation system plagued by too much traffic, too much pollution, and too great a dependence on foreign oil.

The need for a more diverse and modern transportation system has thus never been greater. Nor has it ever been more possible. Over half of all U.S. workers live within 5 miles of work. Yet, barely 6 percent bike or walk to work. If State and Federal Governments work together to create safe, hassle-free conditions for cyclists and pedestrians, then more people will bike or walk to work. In fact, this is the finding of a recent Harris poll conducted for Bicycling magazine. It found that although only 1 in 60 Americans now commute by bicycle, fully 1 in 5 would do so if there were safe bike lanes, parking facilities, and other supporting facilities.

This legislation would produce tremendous benefits to our society. Consider these:

Dependence on foreign oil would drop sharply. Sixty-three percent of our imported oil is used for transportation, primarily cars. An average commuter can save at least 150 gallons of gas each year by biking or walking. That means less American dollars lining the pockets of Arab oil sheiks, and more in the pockets of American working families.

Air pollution would be reduced. In 1 year, the average car spews out over 62 pounds of carbon dioxide and over 9 pounds of hydrocarbons. Biking and walking, of course, are nonpolluting. They could therefore make a tremendous contribution to meeting the country's clean air standards.

Finally, traffic congestion would be cut, allowing people and products that must travel by road to do so more efficiently. Traffic jams now cause our economy more than 2 billion hours of delay each year. And they cost the country over \$41 billion per year in lost work time, increased fuel consumption, and higher auto insurance premiums.

Under current law States have the freedom to use some of their Federal funds for bicycle and pedestrian facilities. However, they are also free to use these funds for roads, and unfortunately have done so in overwhelming numbers. In 1988, for example, States used only 3.3 percent of funds available for pedestrian walkways and independent bicycle projects; the rest was used for motorized forms of transportation. Clearly, we must reassess the current statutory framework, and build into it a clear designation of funds exclusively for bicycle and pedestrian transportation facilities.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will not solve all our Nation's transportation problems. But by the same token, we will not meet the transportation needs of the country by only expanding the size and number of roads. Existing roads and bridges are in desperate need of repair as it is. Moreover, we face national transportation gridlock in the next several years if we do not start now to promote alternative forms of transportation. In the next 15 years, highway congestion will rise an estimated 400 percent. Congestion on our city streets—already intolerable—will rise another 120 percent. In many parts of the country, there is little if any space to accommodate these expected increases in traffic. In Florida, for example, Interstate 95 from Miami to Orlando would have to be widened to 40 lanes by the year 2005 to meet expected traffic demand.

The time has come for our Nation to reassess our transportation system. We cannot afford to have American workers stuck in traffic while German and Japanese workers are closing business deals and building high-technology goods for export. There are over 10 million bikes sold in this country every year, and probably at least that many pairs of sneakers. It's time for our country to put them to use for transportation, not only recreation.

This measure is identical to legislation which I introduced in the last Congress which 27 of my colleagues cosponsored. This legislation is needed now more than ever and I urge my colleagues to support it this year.

#### A TRIBUTE TO FELICIA COREY

**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to rise today to honor Felicia Corey, an outstanding individual who has raised thousands of dollars for the Leukemia Society of America.

Leukemia is the general term for a group of diseases in which there is an uncontrolled proliferation of abnormal white blood cells. It is presumed that leukemic disorders are essentially a form of cancer that attacks the tissues in the bone marrow, spleen and lymph nodes that manufacture white blood cells. Leukemias are acute or chronic and are further classified according to the specific white blood cell type whose abnormal quality and activity are responsible for the condition.

On Friday, April 30, 1993, the Leukemia Society of America will celebrate its Jazzercise Marathon's 10th anniversary. It is estimated that 700 people will participate in this event, which will raise thousands of dollars to help leukemia patients.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Felicia Corey for her many accomplishments and years of service to the Leukemia Society of America. I congratulate her for her outstanding work on behalf of leukemia patients.

#### AIDS QUILT SPEAKS TO THE LIVING

**HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues a guest opinion piece written by Ms. Peg Shea of Salem, OR. This piece appeared in the Statesman-Journal on April 14, 1993. As the AIDS Memorial Quilt continues to travel our country, Peg Shea has captured the emotions many of us feel when contemplating the toll of AIDS on our society.

AIDS QUILT SPEAKS TO THE LIVING

(By Peg Shea)

Last week I took my 13-year-old son with me to view "the quilt," the AIDS Memorial Quilt, at Willamette University. I couldn't

go alone, I wanted to hold someone's hand, and my son is a great hand holder.

I was asked by a volunteer to read a page of victim's names, but it would have been too hard to maintain composure so I declined. Instead, my son and I read some inscriptions and names to each other, and discussed what this dreaded disease is all about and who are the victims it kills.

The quilt is an unusual collection of visual, emotional, sentimental and poetic outpouring from friends and relatives of loved ones since deceased.

It is hard to describe the impact of such a display. I imagine that it is not much different from the impact of the Vietnam Memorial. Both exhibits reflect untimely deaths. Men, women and children—no one is ensured immunity, positively.

On our way home, I asked my son how he sees his life represented in a picture. What symbols would he use to depict himself? At first, he was quick to answer, then after discussion, he gave it more serious thought and realized that the question was not a simple one. I told him that I would picture an oak tree to show his strong will and strength of character. He thought I could be pictured as Mother Goose because of my caring for children. We kissed each other and said "I love you."

The quilt is telling the world—love is what needs to be remembered after the pain of this ugly disease leaves its mark.

I was impressed with the volunteers who are caretakers of this exhibit and applaud the work they are doing. Thank you for taking your time to bring this display to our community.

#### REGARDING THE DEDICATION OF THE HOLOCAUST MUSEUM

**HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join in the commemoration of a signal moment in our country's history, the opening today of the Holocaust Museum on the Mall in Washington, DC.

There are many reasons for visitors to come to Washington and especially the Mall, our Nation's town square. Here are monuments to our country's Founders and protectors, to those who fought and died in her name. Nearby are the institutions that preserve our liberties and promote our people's happiness.

The Holocaust Museum, dedicated today, is breathtaking not solely because of the grandeur of its design, or the recalled achievements of a single individual. Unlike other of our national shrines, in fact, the Holocaust Museum is not dedicated to a singularly American event at all. Yet the fact of the Holocaust belongs at the heart of our Nation because, as the darkest tragedy of our times, it is an event that we Americans above all must never forget.

The United States, the cradle and keeper of democracy, is special. It is special in our time and for all times, and the world turns to us. While other nations and philosophies have lived and died, the United States, and our democracy, has endured. We have vanquished those whose baneful creed resulted in the

deaths of millions of Jews and other innocents, and causes us to gather together today.

The Holocaust Museum is a witness, and a reminder. For all who remember, as we above all must, it is calling as well.

### THE HOLOCAUST

#### HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, this is a very special time as people all across the globe take time to remember the Holocaust.

In Poland, Vice President AL GORE has joined Polish President Lech Walesa, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, and numerous other world leaders to remember the Warsaw ghetto uprising. It was five decades ago that remnants of Europe's largest Jewish population began their brave struggle against the occupying Nazi German Army. The Warsaw ghetto uprising was the first major resistance mounted against the occupying Nazi Army.

The Warsaw ghetto was established by a Nazi edict in November 1940 as a walled-in section of several hundred square blocks of the city to hold Jews. On April 19, 1943, a small force of German soldiers entered the ghetto to eliminate the remainder of the Jewish population. This initial attack was repelled, but eventually the Germans regrouped and began razing the ghetto block by block. In the end, it took 10,000 German soldiers more than a month to defeat the 500 underarmed and undertrained Jews who remained in the ghetto.

In the U.S. Capitol, this week, we celebrated the annual Day of Remembrance. Each year, Congress takes a few moments from its busy legislative schedule to remember the nightmare that was the Holocaust.

Today, we dedicated the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC. The \$169 million, 250,000 square foot project is the first of its kind outside of Israel.

Located in the shadow of the Washington Monument, the Holocaust Museum will be a constant reminder of the genocide that took place during World War II. The museum's 25,000 artifacts will help ensure that the millions who died in the Holocaust do not become just a statistic. As a nation and as a species, we must never forget the tragedy of the Holocaust.

The guiding light behind the Holocaust Memorial Museum was a longtime Baltimore resident, Harvey Meyerhoff. By his own admission, the Holocaust Museum has consumed Mr. Meyerhoff's life for the past 6 years.

Mr. Meyerhoff became chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council in 1987. His chairmanship led the Holocaust Museum from a dream to a reality. Without Mr. Meyerhoff's expertise in finance and construction, there would not be a museum of this quality built here in Washington. Beyond the vast amount of time Mr. Meyerhoff devoted to the Holocaust Museum, he donated \$6 million to the museum through two Meyerhoff family foundations. Mr. Meyerhoff gave most generously of his time and his leadership. Thanks to

his efforts, future generations will be able to learn from the worst experience of mankind.

Mr. Speaker, words cannot capture the tragedy and loss that were the Holocaust. It is only through events such as those taking place in Poland commemorating the Warsaw ghetto uprising and in Washington with the opening of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum that we can be sure the memory of the Holocaust will live on.

### SMALL BUSINESS LOSES AGAIN

#### HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, certain factions in the other body were victorious in defeating President Clinton's economic stimulus package. They did not have a majority in favor of any program they advocated, but because of super majority requirements a majority of the other body was unable to pass much needed legislation.

I want to point out one result of this action, a potentially devastating result to the Nation's small business borrowers who turn to the Small Business Administration for financial assistance. When they do so next week, the door will be shut in their face as the SBA Guaranteed Loan Program closes down. It will remain closed until such time as we provide a supplemental appropriation which the stimulus package would have done.

It would have provided \$141 million to SBA which would have been sufficient to support loan guarantees of \$2.6 billion.

Everyone acknowledges the existence of a credit crunch. We can debate the causes and we can debate eventual solutions. But in the meantime, there have been only one source of financing to assist the Nation's small businesses and that is the SBA's section 7(a) loan guarantee program.

Small businesses have sought SBA assistance in unprecedented numbers over the past several years.

Last year the Congress expanded the program through a supplemental appropriation and was able to accommodate loan demand.

Unfortunately, the Bush administration did not recognize the need for this small business lending and in its budget request for the current fiscal year requested a 50-percent decrease from the 1992 level. Due to budget constraints, Congress was only able to provide slightly more than the President's request and the SBA has almost exhausted the entire year's program.

I have always believed that the Congress, on a bipartisan basis, strongly supports the financial assistance to the small business community which is provided through the SBA Loan Guarantee Program. Over the years, study after study has documented the low cost to the Government of providing these loan guarantees and, conversely, the high yield to our economy in terms of taxes paid and jobs created and maintained by firms assisted through the SBA.

The 7(a) loan program is a real job creation program. Based upon a Price Waterhouse

study completed in 1992, the Small Business Administration has estimated that the requested supplemental of \$2.6 billion in loan guarantees would have permitted loan recipients to add 110,000 new jobs in our economy over the next 4 years. These are jobs which would have been spread across the United States and in each Member's district.

I hope that the action by the other body yesterday is only a temporary setback in our attempt to provide funding for the Small Business Administration. We desperately need a supplemental, and we need it now. It would be unconscionable for us not to take whatever action is necessary to provide funding for this vital program and to create much needed jobs in our country.

I urge all of my colleagues to continue to express their support for this program and to exert their influence on the other body to ensure that somehow we permit the SBA program to receive supplemental funding and return to its function of helping the Nation's small businesses be our job creators.

### THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto, and also to honor the memory of 6 million Jews who perished during the Holocaust. During the month of April we recognize a national Day of Remembrance, and also mark the opening of the Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC. These three events call our attention to the horrors of years past.

The uprising of the Warsaw ghetto has become to many the symbol of armed Jewish resistance during the Holocaust. The ghetto revolt was led by a band of weakened but not dispirited Jews who chose to die fighting. They held Hitler's armies at bay for months with Molotov cocktails and guns, smuggled through the walls of the ghetto by small children.

But the Warsaw ghetto was only one chapter in the evil epoch we call the Holocaust. The ghetto represents a fraction of the death and destruction wrought by the Nazi empire throughout Europe. We recall each year the myriad stories and details of this destruction, lest the word "Holocaust" come to obscure the violence and evil of the crimes, lest we allow the mere utterance of the word to absolve us of our obligation to remember.

We recall the indignities suffered by Jews before the death began. We recall Hitler's hideous propaganda campaigns that mocked all Jews in cartoon, and portrayed them as usurious, dirty, and deceitful. There were yellow stars on the arms of every Jew, so that they could be identified and humiliated. We recall Kristallnacht, the Night of Broken Glass, when all the synagogues in Germany were desecrated, and the sacred Torah scrolls burned.

And we recall that there were thousands shot in the pits of Babi Yar, and millions burned in the crematoria at Auschwitz. We re-



call the stories of those whose families were torn asunder by the words, "left, right \* \* \* right, left—" left meant the barracks for those who would be put to work. Right meant the gas chambers for those too weak to work.

We struggle to recall, against the corrosive fog of time and continuing bigotry. There are those who say that the Holocaust never happened—those are eyes that will not open, and ears that will not hear. There are those who believe that nothing like a Holocaust could ever happen again. And as a recent Roper poll suggests, there are many youth and adults who just don't know what the Holocaust is. For these individuals and their descendants we call to national memory the horrors of the past, while at the same time recognizing evil in today's world.

Anti-Semitism and bigotry are still alive and well in America. From college campuses, we read that swastikas are painted on the doors of Jewish students, and from synagogues across the Nation we hear that burning Torah scrolls has become a more popular crime.

We recognize, of course, that bigotry and hatred wear many masks. They wear the mask of racism, and of ethnic cleansing in the states of the former Yugoslavia. And they wear the mask of poverty, hunger, and illness around the world, and at home in the United States, whether in the shanties of Appalachia, or the tenements and projects of the inner city. Anytime we choose to close our eyes to the suffering of others, anytime we respond to bigotry and hatred through silence, we implicitly condone these attitudes.

It was recently reported that 1 in every 20 Americans believes that the Holocaust may never have happened. For believers and non-believers alike, and for their children and grandchildren, we look to the opening of the U.S. Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC, with hope. We hope that inside those walls will remain for years an irrefutable testimony to the lives of millions who perished. We will see their faces, and photos from their communities, and realize that within the span of a few years, those communities vanished. We hope that the museum will help us to recall.

We take this opportunity to renew our faith—our faith in and our commitment to the precept that we are all equal in the eyes of God. With that, we must rededicate ourselves to the task of treating all of God's children with dignity and respect.

And at this time of national remembrance, and on the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, we recall 6 million lost lives, and we pledge ourselves anew to the dictate: never forget.

#### OXFORD HIGH SCHOOL GIRL'S BASKETBALL TEAM

#### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an outstanding group of young women, the Oxford High School girl's basketball team.

The Lady Pirates went undefeated in the 1993 season with a record of 25-0, which duplicates their record for the 1992 season. They then went on to win the division 2 girls State championship for the second year in a row. The Lady Pirates have won the Southern Worcester County League for the past 5 years and the district E championship for the past 3 years. The 1993 season leaves them undefeated for three regular seasons, with a winning streak of 61 games.

The team is led by head coach John Doldorian, assistant coach Maria Perozzi, and tri-captains Melissa Arseneault, Carla Berube, and Kristin Croteau. The rest of the championship team is made up of Sara Mazeika, Erin Miller, Megan Gomes, Jodi Zarycki, Holly Tessier, Emmy LeBlanc, Shayna Mandella, Rebecca Ricard, Nichole Stone, and manager Karen Halley.

All three captains will be attending college in the fall, each receiving basketball scholarships. Carla Berube will attend the University of Connecticut, Kristin Croteau will attend New Hampshire College and Melissa Arseneault will attend Anna Maria College in Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all my colleagues join me in congratulating the Oxford High School Lady Pirates for an outstanding basketball season.

#### CLINTON PLANS WON'T HELP FAMILY FARMERS

#### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member encourages his colleagues to read the following important critique of the Clinton administration's economic proposals and their effect on America's family farmers. The article, written by Chuck Hassebrook of the Center for Rural Affairs in Waltham, NE, correctly points out the devastating impact these policies could have on rural America.

#### CLINTON PLANS WON'T HELP FAMILY FARMERS (By Chuck Hassebrook)

When President Clinton called Americans to sacrifice to tackle the deficit, he promised to protect the middle class and place the heaviest burdens on the privileged Americans who had benefited from the policies of the 1980s. But when the administration later released details of its budget proposal, it became clear that for family farmers, that promise would be hollow. The nation's largest farms would once again escape the budget scalpel, leaving small and moderate sized family farms to bear the burden of deficit reduction.

Most farmers accept the president's call for sacrifice. The deficit must be brought under control, and agriculture must do its part.

But while there is much to praise in the administration's overall plan, the way in which it would reduce spending on the farm commodity program is not fair. Its plan to cut farm program payments by increasing the percentage of a farmer's acres on which payments are not made, called "flex acres," falls disproportionately on small and mod-

erate sized farms. In fact, the nation's largest producers of crops such as wheat, feed grains, rice and cotton would take no cut, just as they took no cut under the 1990 budget bill. Their farms are big enough to allow them to continue to receive \$100,000, the maximum allowed under the farm program payment limitation, in spite of the increase in acres ineligible for support. The loophole that allows them to subdivide their farms on paper to receive double the nominal \$50,000 payment limitation would remain untouched.

Meanwhile, the cut in farm program benefits proposed by the administration would be the third for family farmers in twice as many years. The first came in 1991, when payments were eliminated on 15 percent of their acres, and the second will come next year as payments are further reduced by as much as 20 percent, under the terms of the 1990 budget bill.

There are exceptions to the big farm bias. To its credit, the administration did propose lowering the limitation on wool and mohair payments and cutting farm payments to people with off-farm incomes of more than \$100,000, but both are relatively minor contributors to the farm spending cut.

On balance, the administration package will increase the share of federal farm program benefits taken by the nation's largest farms and thereby contribute to the concentration of land ownership in the hands of an increasingly small and wealthy few. It will diminish family farm opportunities and hasten the demise of farm communities. It need not be that way.

The agricultural contribution to deficit reduction could instead be made by more effectively reducing payments to large farms. One approach would be to eliminate the loophole allowing large farms to subdivide on paper in order to receive double the \$50,000 nominal payment limitation. Another would be to impose a graduated increase in the unpaid "flex acres," through which no cuts would be imposed on initial units of family farm production, while deeper cuts would be imposed the bigger the farm. So targeted, the cuts could actually strengthen family farm opportunities by enhancing the ability of moderate sized and beginning farmers to compete for land with their large and aggressively expanding competitors.

This issue presents a difficult challenge to the leaders of American agriculture, including the farmer leaders of farm and commodity organizations and members of the congressional agricultural committees. They must decide whether farm policy will be aimed at enhancing opportunities in agriculture and maintaining family farm communities or whether it will support the industrialization of agriculture and serve the vested interest of the largest farmers—those who often hold the most influential leadership positions. In the past, the voices of leaders seeking a future for family farming have too often been drowned out by those seeking to protect the interest of big farmers, or afraid to offend them.

If family farm agriculture is to have a future, new voices must emerge quickly in its behalf. Decision time is upon us.

# FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL REFORM ACT

## HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 10, Representative GOODLING and I introduced the Fiscal Accountability and Intergovernmental Reform [FAIR] Act to help State and local governments ameliorate their most crushing financial burden: Unfunded Federal mandates.

We feel this legislation is necessary to safeguard against a tendency within our institution and among Federal agencies to resort to more and more Federal requirements without providing the funds to implement them.

Like the National Environmental Policy Act, this measure will require Federal agencies to analyze the economic costs of new regulations before they are adopted.

And, like the 1974 Budget Reform Act, our bill will require that legislation cannot be considered by the full House or Senate without an analysis by the Congressional Budget Office of the costs of compliance to State and local governments and the private sector.

News of this legislation is spreading among those it will help most: our cities' mayors. Mayors from every State and territory have been writing in support of the FAIR Act and urge swift congressional action.

Support for mandate relief is building on numerous fronts. The New York Times recently ran a series of articles focusing on how our Nation's regulatory policies have strayed from their original purpose.

Mayors from 114 cities in 49 States wrote President Clinton urging the White House to focus on how policy making has gone awry. And finally the National League of Cities has made unfunded Federal mandates one of its top five political priorities in Washington.

In the next several weeks Representative GOODLING and I will be inserting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of hundreds of mayors from both parties and each State who have agreed to be citizen cosponsors of our FAIR Act initiative.

The time has come to make the Federal Government accountable for the actions it takes on behalf of our cities and States.

Today I am beginning this process by inserting in the RECORD the names of 20 citizen cosponsors who are urging us to take meaningful Federal mandate reform action.

CITIZEN COSPONSORS OF THE FAIR ACT, APRIL 20, 1993

Bill Duke, mayor, Decatur, AL; Tom Fink, mayor, Anchorage, AK; George Miller, mayor, Tucson, AZ; Phil Sansone, mayor, Newport Beach, CA; Charles A. Witt, council president, Norwich, CT; Daniel S. Frawley, mayor, Wilmington, DE; Frank Portusach, mayor, Agana Heights, Guam; Richard A. Brauer, mayor, Belleville, IL; James P. Perron, mayor, Elkhart, IN; Jon Crews, mayor, Cedar Falls, IA.

Aaron Broussard, mayor, Kenner, LA; Charles Harlow, mayor, Portland, ME; Michael A. Guido, mayor, Dearborn, MI; Pat D'Arco, mayor, Rio Rancho, NM; James D. Griffin, mayor, Buffalo, NY; Norman L.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Grey, mayor, Enid, OK; William J. Althaus, mayor, York, PA; Gary L. Drewes, mayor, Pierre, SD; Barbara K. Crews, mayor, Galveston, TX; Patrick Zielke, mayor, La Crosse, WI.

## EL CAMINO REAL AND THE HERITAGE OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST

## HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, for more than 300 years El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, the Royal Highway of the Interior Lands, was the road used by conquistadors and clergy, Native Americans and colonists, merchants and ranchers traveling between New Mexico and Mexico. Until legal trade between the United States and Mexico was established in 1821, El Camino Real served as the only commercial route linking the territories north of the Rio Grande with the outside world. As the only means of transporting men, goods, and ideas, El Camino Real served as the genesis of both commercial and cultural development in the territories of west Texas and New Mexico. The unique heritage of the American Southwest, with its blend of Native American, Mexican, and Spanish traditions, is firmly rooted along the Camino Real.

Portions of the Camino Real had their origins in much older trails along the Rio Grande. These oldest trails were used primarily by the inhabitants of Taos Pueblo in New Mexico and extended to El Paso, TX. The route fostered trade and cultural exchanges between the Pueblo tribes and the inhabitants of Mexico.

The arrival of the Spanish in the 16th century saw the consolidation of these older trails to form the longest and oldest highway in the New World. El Camino Real came to serve as a commercial route between Santa Fe, NM and Santa Barbara, Mexico. In 1598, Juan de Onate crossed the Rio Grande at El Paso and traveled north along the trail into New Mexico. Onate, who had been given permission by the Spanish king, brought with him 129 men, their families and thousands of head of livestock. Onate also brought a group of Franciscan friars with him in order to convert the inhabitants of the Pueblos. The trail Onate used became both a trading and communications route. By the time Santa Fe became the capital of the territory of New Mexico in 1610, El Camino Real was already a well established trade route to Mexico.

During the Pueblo revolt of 1680, which came as a result of the abuse of the Spanish settlers, El Camino Real was used as an escape route. The 2,400 fleeing Spaniards, accompanied by a large group of Tiwa Indians, eventually settled in El Paso. A presidio, or fortress, and two missions were established there. The missions and the presidio chapel still serve rural communities outside El Paso today. It was from these new settlements in El Paso that a mission to reconquer New Mexico was launched in 1692; putting the territory north of the Paso del Norte firmly in Spanish hands once again. Gradually, the hostility between the Spaniards and the Pueblo Indians subsided.

April 26, 1993

With the belief in the need to convert the native inhabitants of the region, missions sprang up along El Camino Real. During the course of the 17th century, a unique style of art and architecture, sometimes known as Mexican Baroque, evolved. This architectural style typifies the missions found in both the American Southwest and Mexico. Artifacts and paintings to decorate the ornate missions were brought along El Camino Real from Mexico City.

The missions attracted new settlers. Initially these settlements served as resting places for those traveling along El Camino Real; however, during the course of the 18th century increasing numbers of farms and ranches were established. These settlements were particularly concentrated in the Rio Grande valley and were populated by a mixture of settlers of Spanish and Portuguese descent, as well as Genizaros, Ute, Wichita, Navajo, Apache, and Pawnee. By the close of the century, there was an almost continuous line of settlements the length of El Camino Real. These settlements consisted not only of farms and ranches but also of thriving urban centers, populated by artisans, craftsmen and merchants. El Camino Real served as a focal point for the convergence of the Spanish and Native American cultures in the American Southwest.

When Mexico declared its independence from Spain in 1821, one of the first things the new Mexican Government did was relax trade restrictions against the United States. Suddenly, whole new markets were available to merchants in both areas. The Santa Fe Trail was born. With the terminus of El Camino Real also in Santa Fe, commerce flourished. Although it became known as the Chihuahua Trail to Anglo-Americans, El Camino Real continued to play its historic role as the primary route between New Mexico and central Mexico after the surrender of the northern territories of Mexico to the United States in 1848. Only the advent of the railroads in the 1880's served to displace El Camino Real as the link between the populations north and south of the Rio Grande.

El Camino Real represents an important part of the heritage of the American Southwest. Mr. Speaker, my friend from New Mexico, Mr. RICHARDSON, and I have introduced legislation to ensure the preservation of this unique piece of our Nation's history. I look forward to having the support of all my colleagues in passing this measure and ensuring that our children will have the opportunity to enjoy this part of our Nation's rich cultural heritage.

## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 134—NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

## HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Joint Resolution 134, which designates April 25 through May 1, 1993, as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week."



Today's headlines demonstrate the devastating destruction that violent crime has placed on our Nation's cities and towns. While the Congress continues to evaluate crime control legislation, we, as a nation, must continue to support the often forgotten victims of crime.

As in previous years, I am proud to cosponsor National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Crime victims must endure feelings and emotions that, hopefully, most Americans will never experience. These strong survivors not only need, but require, support, and encouragement from their family, their friends, and also their local communities.

Accordingly, I am pleased to support this measure.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL BEVERAGE CONTAINER REUSE AND RECYCLING ACT OF 1993

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1993. I am extremely pleased to be introducing this important bill on Earth Day with my good friend from Michigan, Representative PAUL HENRY. We are joined by over 60 of our colleagues from both sides of the aisle and all parts of the country; they include not only the House majority whip, but several committee chairmen and senior Republicans as well.

On Earth Day 1993 the American people are demanding more from their leaders: Americans are insisting upon environmental programs that will be effective and will help the economy. The National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1993 will do just that. It will implement nationally a proven solution to waste and litter, at absolutely no cost to the taxpayers, while creating hundreds of thousands of new jobs.

I am extremely pleased by the results of a new survey conducted by Peter D. Hart Research Associates that found that 76 percent of all Americans favor a national bottle and can deposit law. The Hart poll, which was conducted of 1,005 adults nationwide from April 7 to 12, 1993, indicated strong support among groups—young and old, men and women, beer drinkers and teetotalers. The poll also found that a national bottle bill is not only popular but is effective: It would dramatically decrease the number of people who would continue to throw out their bottles and cans with their trash. Finally, the poll found that, contrary to claims by some in the beverage industry, a national bottle bill would have little, if any, effect on the beverage buying behavior of consumers.

Like Bill Clinton who endorsed it last year on Earth Day 1992, and the more than 60 Democratic and Republican Congressmen cosponsoring it today, the American public knows that we cannot wait any longer for aggressive recycling and waste minimization programs.

The National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1993 is quite simple: It

requires States to use any method they want to achieve a 70-percent recycling rate for beer, wine cooler, and soft drink containers. Only in those States that fail to meet the 70-percent goal—which is well below the 80 to 95 percent recycling rates in the States that now have bottle bills—the bill calls for a 10-cent deposit on bottles and cans. Perhaps most importantly, it will be at no cost to taxpayers; in fact taxpayers will be benefited by the \$1 to \$1.7 billion that will be available each year for State-level recycling and environmental programs from unclaimed beverage container deposits.

The 200 million tons of municipal waste our Nation generates yearly is shameful testimony to our throwaway ethic. Of that total, containers and packaging are not only the single largest component, they are also the most easily recovered and account for over two-thirds of waste recycled. We can conquer the problem of one-way, throwaway beverage containers and have already done so in the 10 States, including my own, that have in place container deposit systems much like those the beverage industry abandoned three decades ago. Under these programs, which are the law in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oregon, and Vermont, the consumer pays a deposit on each container purchased and is refunded that amount when the container is returned to the store. Consumers in the deposit law States have proven the effectiveness of such legislation by reaching recycling rates of as high as 95 percent.

With just 30 percent of the U.S. population, these 10 States account for most of the beverage containers recycled nationwide. Over 90 percent of all of the plastic containers recycled, two-thirds of the glass recycled, and 40 percent of the aluminum recycled takes place in the deposit law States. Furthermore, recycling in the remaining States has been facilitated by the recycling infrastructure created by the programs of deposit States.

Despite the environmental, consumer, and fiscal benefits of deposit legislation, the beverage and packaging industries continue to defend the status quo. For the last two decades, these groups have engineered the defeat of deposit legislation in numerous States. The arguments put forth by the beverage industry have varied over the last 20 years. Today, they say, it might harm curbside recycling programs. They say this even in the face of overwhelming evidence that demonstrates the value of deposit laws working in tandem with curbside programs.

The city of Seattle last year completed a study of the compatibility of its successful curbside system with a deposit law, which the State of Washington does not now have in place. The report concluded that "the presence of a bottle bill would increase recycling levels of beverage containers and reduce the city's overall solid waste management costs." The Congressional Research Service, the city of Cincinnati, and even an industry-funded Franklin Associates report have produced figures that support the same conclusion. Deposit laws can help subsidize the costs of curbside programs by providing States with a new source of revenue from unclaimed deposits. And finally, curbside programs, valuable as

they are, are simply not an option in many parts of the country, especially in rural areas. In these cases, deposit systems represent the only chance for substantial recycling gains. Deposit laws alone are not the answer to our solid waste dilemma; comprehensive recycling means that the recycling battle must be joined on more than just one front.

I am very pleased to have the active support of the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, the Sierra Club, the American Public Health Association, and many other groups for this bill. These groups are hard at work in support of recycling at the local, State, and national levels and they demonstrate that the claims made by industry that bottle deposits interfere with curbside pickup programs are flat out false.

Deposits of beverage containers are already effectively recycling bottles and cans among the 30 percent of Americans who live in States with bottle bills. The National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1993 would help to bring these successful operations to the national level.

Earth Day 1993 is high time to reverse the throwaway ethic that our Nation has so sadly embraced. I urge my colleagues to support comprehensive recycling by cosponsoring the National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1993.

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1993".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The failure to reuse and recycle empty beverage containers represents a significant and unnecessary waste of important national energy and material resources.

(2) The littering of empty beverage containers constitutes a public nuisance, safety hazard, and aesthetic blight and imposes upon public agencies, private businesses, farmers, and landowners unnecessary costs for the collection and removal of such containers.

(3) Solid waste resulting from such empty beverage containers constitutes a significant and rapidly growing proportion of municipal solid waste and increases the cost and problems of effectively managing the disposal of such waste.

(4) It is difficult for local communities to raise the necessary capital needed to initiate comprehensive recycling programs.

(5) The reuse and recycling of empty beverage containers would help eliminate these unnecessary burdens on individuals, local governments, and the environment.

(6) Several States have previously enacted and implemented State laws designed to protect the environment, conserve energy and material resources and promote resource recovery of waste by requiring a refund value on the sale of all beverage containers, and these have proven inexpensive to administer and effective at reducing financial burdens on communities by internalizing the cost of recycling and litter control to the producers and consumers of beverages.

(7) A national system for requiring a refund value on the sale of all beverage containers would act as a positive incentive to individuals to clean up the environment and

would result in a high level of reuse and recycling of such containers and help reduce the costs associated with solid waste management.

(8) A national system for requiring a refund value on the sale of all beverage containers would result in significant energy conservation and resource recovery.

(9) The reuse and recycling of empty beverage containers would eliminate these unnecessary burdens on the Federal Government, local and State governments, and the environment.

(10) The collection of unclaimed refunds from such a system would provide the resources necessary to assist comprehensive reuse and recycling programs throughout the Nation.

(11) A national system of beverage container recycling is consistent with the intent of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

(12) The provisions of this Act are consistent with the goals set in January 1988, by the Environmental Protection Agency, which establish a national goal of 25 percent source reduction and recycling by 1992, coupled with a substantial slowing of the projected rate of increase in waste generation by the year 2000.

### SEC. 3. AMENDMENT OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by adding the following new subtitle at the end thereof:

#### "SUBTITLE K—BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING

##### "SEC. 12001. DEFINITIONS.

"For purposes of this subtitle—

"(1) The term 'beverage' means beer or other malt beverage, mineral water, soda water, wine cooler, or a carbonated soft drink of any variety in liquid form intended for human consumption.

"(2) The term 'beverage container' means a container constructed of metal, glass, plastic, or some combination of these materials and having a capacity of up to one gallon of liquid and which is or has been sealed and used to contain a beverage for sale in interstate commerce. The opening of a beverage container in a manner in which it was designed to be opened and the compression of a beverage container made of metal or plastic shall not, for purposes of this section, constitute the breaking of the container if the statement of the amount of the refund value of the container is still readable.

"(3) The term 'beverage distributor' means a person who sells or offers for sale in interstate commerce to beverage retailers beverages in beverage containers for resale.

"(4) The term 'beverage retailer' means a person who purchases from a beverage distributor beverages in beverage containers for sale to a consumer or who sells or offers to sell in commerce beverages in beverage containers to a consumer.

"(5) The term 'consumer' means a person who purchases a beverage container for any use other than resale.

"(6) The term 'refund value' means the amount specified as the refund value of a beverage container under section 12002.

"(7) The term 'wine cooler' means a drink containing less than 7 percent alcohol (by volume), consisting of wine and plain, sparkling, or carbonated water and containing any one or more of the following: non-alcoholic beverage, flavoring, coloring materials, fruit juices, fruit adjuncts, sugar, carbon dioxide, preservatives.

##### "SEC. 12002. REQUIRED BEVERAGE CONTAINER LABELING.

"Except as otherwise provided in section 12007, no beverage distributor or beverage re-

tailer may sell or offer for sale in interstate commerce a beverage in a beverage container unless there is clearly, prominently, and securely affixed to, or printed on, the container a statement of the refund value of the container in the amount of 10 cents. The Administrator shall promulgate rules establishing uniform standards for the size and location of the refund value statement on beverage containers. The 10 cent amount specified in this section shall be subject to adjustment by the Administrator as provided in section 12008.

##### "SEC. 12003. ORIGINATION OF REFUND VALUE.

"For each beverage in a beverage container sold in interstate commerce to a beverage retailer by a beverage distributor, the distributor shall collect from the retailer the amount of the refund value shown on the container. With respect to each beverage in a beverage container sold in interstate commerce to a consumer by a beverage retailer, the retailer shall collect from the consumer the amount of the refund value shown on the container. No person other than the persons described in this section may collect a deposit on a beverage container.

##### "SEC. 12004. RETURN OF REFUND VALUE.

"(a) PAYMENT BY RETAILER.—If any person tenders for refund an empty and unbroken beverage container to a beverage retailer who sells (or has sold at any time during the period of 3 months ending on the date of such tender) the same brand of beverage shall promptly pay such person the amount of the refund value stated on the container.

"(b) PAYMENT BY DISTRIBUTOR.—If any person tenders for refund an empty and unbroken beverage container to a beverage distributor who sells (or has sold at any time during the period of 3 months ending on the date of such tender) the same brand of beverage in the same kind and size of container, the distributor shall promptly pay such person (1) the amount of the refund value stated on the container, plus (2) an amount equal to at least 2 cents per container to help defray the cost of handling. This subsection shall not preclude any person from tendering beverage containers to persons other than beverage distributors.

"(c) AGREEMENTS.—(1) Nothing in this subtitle shall preclude agreements between distributors, retailers, or other persons to establish centralized beverage collection centers, including centers which act as agents of such retailers.

"(2) Nothing in this subtitle shall preclude agreements between beverage distributors, or other persons for the crushing or bundling (or both) of beverage containers.

##### "SEC. 12005. ACCOUNTING FOR UNCLAIMED REFUNDS AND PROVISIONS FOR STATE RECYCLING FUNDS.

"(a) UNCLAIMED REFUNDS.—At the end of each calendar year each beverage distributor shall pay to each State an amount equal to the sum by which the total refund value of all containers sold by the distributor for resale in that State during that year exceeds the total sum paid during that year by the distributor under section 12004(b) to persons in that State. The total of unclaimed refunds received by any State under this section shall be available to carry out pollution prevention and recycling programs in that State.

"(b) REFUNDS IN EXCESS OF COLLECTIONS.—If the total of payments made by a beverage distributor in any calendar year under section 12004(b) for any State exceed the total refund value of all containers sold by the distributor for resale in that State, the excess shall be credited against the amount other-

wise required to be paid by the distributor to that State under subsection (a) for a subsequent calendar year designated by the beverage distributor.

##### "SEC. 12006. PROHIBITIONS ON DETACHABLE OPENINGS AND POST-REDEMPTION DISPOSAL.

"(a) DETACHABLE OPENINGS.—No beverage distributor or beverage retailer may sell, or offer for sale, in interstate commerce a beverage in a metal beverage container a part of which is designed to be detached in order to open such container.

"(b) POST-REDEMPTION DISPOSAL.—No retailer or distributor or agent of a retailer or distributor may dispose of any beverage container labeled under section 12002 or any metal, glass, or plastic from such a beverage container (other than the top or other seal thereof) in any landfill or other solid waste disposal facility.

##### "SEC. 12007. EXEMPTED STATES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of sections 12002 through 12005 and sections 12008 and 12009 of this subtitle shall not apply in any State which—

"(1) has adopted and implemented requirements applicable to all beverage containers sold in that State which the Administrator determines to be substantially identical to the provisions of sections 12002 through 12005 and sections 12008 and 12009 of this subtitle; or

"(2) demonstrates to the Administrator that, for any period of 12 consecutive months following the date of the enactment of this subtitle, such State achieved a recycling or reuse rate for beverage containers of at least 70 percent.

If at anytime following a determination under paragraph (2) that a State has achieved a 70 percent recycling or reuse rate the Administrator determines that such State has failed, for any 12-consecutive month period, to maintain at least a 70 percent recycling or reuse rate of its beverage containers, the Administrator shall notify such State that, upon the expiration of the 90-day period following such notification, the provisions under sections 12002 through 12005 and sections 12008 and 12009 shall be applicable to that State until a subsequent determination is made under subparagraph (A) or a demonstration is made under subparagraph (B).

"(b) DETERMINATION OF TAX.—No State or political subdivision which imposes any tax on the sale of any beverage container may impose a tax on any amount attributable to the refund value of such container.

"(c) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to affect the authority of any State or political subdivision thereof to enact or enforce (or continue in effect) any law respecting a refund value on containers other than beverage containers or from regulating redemption and other centers which purchase empty beverage containers from beverage retailers, consumers, or other persons.

##### "SEC. 12008. REGULATIONS.

"Not later than 12 months after the enactment of this subtitle, the Administrator shall prescribe regulations to carry out this subtitle. The regulations shall include a definition of the term 'beverage retailer' in a case in which beverages in beverage containers are sold to consumers through beverage vending machines. Such regulations shall also adjust the 10 cent amount specified in section 12002 to account for inflation. Such adjustment shall be effective 10 years after the enactment of this subtitle and additional adjustments shall take effect at 10 year intervals thereafter.



**"SEC. 12009. PENALTIES.**

"Any person who violates any provision of section 12002, 12003, 12004, or 12006 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each violation. Any person who violates any provision of section 12005 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each violation.

**"SEC. 12010. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

"Except as provided in section 12008, this subtitle shall take effect 2 years after the date of its enactment."

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for such Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

**"SUBTITLE K—BEVERAGE CONTAINER  
RECYCLING**

"Sec. 12001. Definitions.

"Sec. 12002. Required beverage container labeling.

"Sec. 12003. Origination of refund value.

"Sec. 12004. Return of refund value.

"Sec. 12005. Accounting for unclaimed refunds and provisions for State recycling funds.

"Sec. 12006. Prohibitions on detachable openings and post-redemption disposal.

"Sec. 12007. Exempted States.

"Sec. 12008. Regulations.

"Sec. 12009. Penalties.

"Sec. 12010. Effective date."

**POLISH AND SLAVIC CENTER,  
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION HON-  
ORED FOR YEARS OF SERVICE**

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 1993*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, as the new Representative of Greenpoint in Brooklyn, NY, I would like to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to the Polish and Slavic Center and Federal Credit Union for their long and dedicated service to the Polish-American community in the New York metropolitan area.

These two organizations, which are the largest Polish-American organizations of their kind on the east coast, have been responsible for improving the lives and livelihoods of thousands of Polish-Americans in New York City.

On Friday, April 16, the Polish and Slavic Center and the Federal Credit Union celebrated their 20th and 15th anniversaries respectively with a wonderful banquet at Terrace on the Park in Manhattan. There was much to celebrate.

For two decades, arrivals from Eastern Europe have used the Polish and Slavic Center to ease the often difficult transition to a new life in America. There are so many wonderful programs to praise: the English language program, citizenship preparation course, the ethnic program, food services, Senior Care Program, and the Social Action Program, to name a few.

The Polish and Slavic Federal Credit Union has also been of great service to the Polish-American community. As an integral part of the Polish and Slavic Center, the credit union has helped improve the financial lives of many Polish-American families by providing loans to home buyers and others in need of assistance.

Last Friday's anniversary celebration served as an excellent opportunity to recognize the achievements of these two fine organizations. Especially praiseworthy is the center's decision to donate proceeds from the banquet to the M. Przybylowski Foundation for the education and the cultural betterment of the community.

By continuing to reinvest in the Polish-American community, these two organizations are insuring its strength and cohesiveness into the next century. I am proud to bring their achievements to the attention of my colleagues in Congress.

**NASHVILLE CELEBRATES  
AVIATION WEEK**

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 1993*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, over the years, Tennessee has experienced a steady increase in new jobs, manufacturing expansion, and average income while maintaining a quality of life for its residents that's second to none.

One of the many reasons for this economic vitality is a transportation system that meets virtually every need of business, industry, and individuals. Today, Nashville and middle Tennessee kick off a week of special activities and exhibits to honor the key role aviation plays in the State's transportation infrastructure.

With a state-of-the-art airport in Nashville playing host to an American Airlines hub as well as other airlines, and community airports in Smyrna, Gallatin, Lebanon, Portland, and other locations providing support, the region is a hotbed for providers and users of air transportation.

In addition, Nashville and the surrounding region has long been a leader in aerospace manufacturing, research, education, and operations. Textron is just one manufacturing example. Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro and the University of Tennessee Space Institute in Tullahoma are leaders in training students for aerospace careers. Vanderbilt, Tennessee Tech, and other institutions continue to turn out quality engineers and skilled technicians who will develop tomorrow's transportation innovations.

Fifty years ago, our parents and grandparents marveled at the wonders of air flight. Today, two decades after man walked on the Moon, we almost take flying across country for granted. But as world economies grow increasingly interdependent, aviation will play an even greater role in economic successes.

Nashville Aviation Week is a wonderful opportunity to provide Tennesseans and others with an understanding of and appreciation for the importance of aviation in our past, our present and our future.

Please join me in saluting the Air Force Recruiting Service, Corporate Flight Management Hickory Hollow Mall, and scores of others who have worked to bring the benefits of Aviation Week to Tennessee.

**EARTH DAY 1993****HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 1993*

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 22, we celebrated Earth Day 1993, an observance which we have marked in various ways since 1970 to recognize our relationship—and that of all living things—to our environment. But in a much larger sense, "Earth Day" should be celebrated "Every Day."

Decisions we make every day in Congress on the pressing issues—war and peace, deficits, the economy, jobs, health care, education, crime, the environment, campaign reform—will shape the lives of not only ourselves, but our children, and succeeding generations.

One of the most heartening perspectives on the environment and the damage we have done to our Earth through ignorance or willful neglect is not represented in our youth. It gives me cause for hope for the future to see the idea of "Earth Day Every Day" being kindled within young people.

I know that every Member of Congress receives letters and messages from students back home that in simple—and poignant—eloquence confirm that their desires for protecting the environment are genuine and hopefully will be carried throughout their lives.

We are indeed living on a fragile planet with finite resources. We must exhibit foresight and demonstrate resolve now before our negligence and neglect of the land, air, and water reaches the point of no return, where life—human, animal, aquatic, and plant—will not be livable.

In my nearly 23 years in Congress, there has been much progress made in bringing a greater awareness of the environment and a need for its preservation into the mainstream of American policymaking. The land, air, and water are cleaner because of the laws Congress has passed.

Last year's Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro allowed the nations of the world to come together to set forth on a united course to protect the global environment. President Clinton has signaled his commitment to live up to the spirit of these goals. And next month, in my hometown of Louisville and Jefferson County, we will have our own chance to participate in a national conference to follow up the 1992 Earth summit in States and communities across the country.

Unfortunately, unresolved environmental issues on a local, national, and international level continue to mount. They include: assuring abundant, clean, and safe drinking water; keeping the air healthy and the land and its products unpoisoned; developing disposal strategies for solid, hazardous, and nuclear wastes; promoting parklands; preserving our forests, wetlands, and other wildlife habitats; protecting our oceans and their inhabitants; maintaining diversity in plant and animal life; and protecting the ozone layer.

The issue of waste management has been a major focus of the environmental debate in Washington. Solid waste management needs the attention of our greatest minds. Landfills

around the country are approaching capacity. And no locality wants to become the next landfill for someone else's garbage. We need to produce answers which both reduce the stream of waste and healthily dispose of what's left. We need to develop new technologies to handle waste—in all its forms—in safe, efficient, and environmentally sound ways. We need to apply economic incentives and marketability to the task.

It is disappointing that legislation to renew the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the major Federal law guiding our waste policies, failed to be enacted during the 102d Congress. Chipped away at by competing special interests, it became too narrow in its scope to stop permanently—or even to declare a temporary moratorium on—the proposed burning of hazardous waste in a cement plant in southwest Jefferson County. The safety and efficiency of this process requires much additional study before our environment could be adversely—perhaps permanently—affected.

Here in the United States, the most advanced and industrialized nation in the world, business—at once the champion of environmentalism, and perhaps its chief culprit—must contribute mightily to the cause by recognizing its obligations. Industries which are most mindful of the future and which best adapt to the changing demands for scarce resources will also be the most successful and will flourish in the long term.

Economic growth and environmental protection need not be adversaries. American business and industry must seize the opportunity to lead the way in developing, manufacturing, and marketing the technologies that the rest of society can use to protect and enhance the environment. America could open a whole new vista in the 21st century as the global leader in environmental technology.

The difficulty in reaching a consensus—a balance between the conflicting interests of industries and their jobs versus environmental protection—has been painfully illustrated by the ongoing debate over the spotted owl and our Nation's ancient forests in the Northwest. I have always been sympathetic to measures which provide protection for animals and their habitats, and I have supported and voted for the Endangered Species Act over the years. I am hopeful that real progress will be made toward resolving these conflicts in the 103d Congress.

If we are to succeed in protecting our environment, each of us must play our part. We will have to join with our friends and neighbors to give our community a new shine and a new look. I am talking about activities such as those sponsored by Operation Brightside, in which Louisville and Jefferson County employees and volunteers plant gardens, pick up trash from the streets and alleys, clear orphan lands, and deservedly earn national awards for its efforts.

And, another shining example is the annual Ohio River Sweep in which hundreds of people from Pittsburgh to Cairo, IL, clean debris from the Ohio, making it more attractive and more usable by all of us who live along its shores.

Mr. Speaker, "Earth Day Every Day" is a most appropriate idea to guide our efforts.

Working together we can make our communities better, healthier, safer places in which to live and prosper.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S STIMULUS BILL

#### HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on April 21 we saw a minority of 43 Republican Senators claim a hard-won victory, manipulating the other body's rules to block a vote on the President's job creation bill.

It was much more than a jobs bill. I would like to note the ramifications for Americans in a variety of circumstances for the refusal of the Republican minority to allow a vote on the President's plan.

If you are a young person who was hoping to have a job this summer, you may be out of luck. The jobs bill would have provided \$1 billion for a summer youth employment initiative, financing 700,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youth.

The bill would have provided \$500 million for a chapter 1 summer school program to employ up to 63,000 teachers and aides serving up to 700,000 students. The program would have helped prevent students from backsliding over the summer.

If you have a child whose school received aid from the Federal chapter 1 formula, your child would have had a little more education funding. The bill included \$235 million to partially offset the loss of chapter 1 funds caused by census changes. It would have prevented the loss of up to 8,000 teaching positions and services to 250,000 students.

If you are a college student receiving aid from the Pell Grant Program, you will have your aid cut to some extent. Had the bill been enacted, \$1.9 billion would have prevented the reduction in Pell grants this spring and for the year starting in the fall. Every Pell grant student will lose as much as \$600, and some may get no grant at all.

If you are an eligible Head Start child or a Head Start parent, you might have benefited from the additional \$500 million in summer program funding, providing for enrollment of up to 350,000 children and employment of up to 50,000 staff.

If you are a poor mother or young child, you would have gotten nourishment from an additional \$75 million for the Special Supplemental Food Program for women, infants, and children, known as WIC. The bill would have funded another 300,000 program participants.

If you are served by the Community Service for Older Americans Program, you might have been comforted by the \$33 million in additional funding, financing more than 5,000 jobs in 1993.

If you live in an area receiving community development block grants, you might have seen part of the \$2.5 billion for basic street and bridge work, painting and resurfacing, building rehabilitation, and public service. It would have created 60,000 jobs.

If you drive on a pothole ridden highway, or over a neglected bridge, or face the headache

of an inadequate public transportation network, you might have seen the difference caused by the addition of \$2.9 billion in Federal aid for surface transportation.

Instead, Mr. Speaker, we are reduced to approving \$4 billion for extended emergency unemployment benefits. We could have approved jobs, providing paychecks that would quickly spread throughout local economies, ending up in the accounts of the grocer and the barber, and as mortgage payments.

For the last 2 years, we fought Republicans whose approach was to deny unemployment benefits while cutting the capital gains tax. The American people last fall rejected that approach. Now you see Republicans going along with unemployment benefits, and capital gains is no longer mentioned. But in place of urging tax cuts which they say will cause people to invest more—assuming people have discretionary money to use for something other than paying their bills—they propose nothing to help an economy that clearly remains sluggish.

It is important to have the unemployment benefits. This morning, it was reported that first-time jobless claims increased 26,000 last week. That fact gives the lie to the Republican Party's argument that the jobs bill was a waste of money. The President's bill would have created hundreds of thousands of jobs.

The unemployment statistics include 300,000 residents of my State. They won't benefit from a job. But at least they won't have their jobless benefits cut off.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MAYOR ROBERT C. STEFANIAK OF CALUMET CITY, IL

#### HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend and resident of my district whose name has become synonymous with public service in his community—Robert C. Stefaniak, the mayor of Calumet City, IL.

Mayor Stefaniak will complete 21 years of dedicated service this month as he retires from public office after more than five terms as the chief executive of Calumet City.

Mayor Bob, as he is called by his many friends and admirers, has carried on a rich family tradition of government service started by his grandfather, Paul Kamradt, who served as mayor from 1915 to 1925, and continued by his father, Casey, who was a longtime city clerk. It is a testament to the family's service to the community that the city's new facility is called the Stefaniak Municipal Complex.

After a successful career in insurance and real estate, Mayor Stefaniak was elected in June 1972 to fill an unexpired term of a predecessor. In his two decades as mayor, he has worked tirelessly to improve his community.

He had preserved the rich traditions of Calumet City, one of Chicago's first suburbs, while instituting programs to tackle the challenges facing his community today. Under the mayor's leadership, much of his city's aging infrastructure has been refurbished and a



modern building code has been instituted to insure the upkeep of older buildings as well as quality in new construction. The city has added a new library, police station, and a second fire station since the mayor's election.

Calumet City's enterprise zone is one of the highest rated in Illinois and has led to \$44 million in investment in the community and the creation of 1,700 new jobs. The city's retail anchor, the River Oaks Shopping Mall, one of the largest in the area, continues to expand, creating more jobs and revenue for the community.

Calumet City is also noted for its human services, and the community's Youth and Family Service Bureau was awarded the Governor's Home Town Award in 1988 for its outstanding substance abuse prevention program.

It is a testament to Mayor Stefaniak that Calumet City has been designated an Illinois Certified City, one of only 35 in the State to receive this prestigious honor.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the leadership Robert Stefaniak has displayed in his 21 years in office, and I extend to my good friend best wishes in his retirement from public service.

#### CON EDISON PIONEERS COMPUTER ENERGY CONSERVATION

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton is preparing to highlight the importance of Earth Day to promote preservation of our planet and conservation of our natural resources. In New York, a manager with Con Edison, Mr. Arthur Kressner, developed a concept for energy conservation that allowed inactive computers and information technology to use a low power sleep-mode device and substantially reduce energy use.

Because of Mr. Kressner's ingenuity and concern about promoting energy efficiency and technological development, computer companies now produce low energy consumption computers. I am pleased to recognize not only Mr. Kressner's contribution, but also the strides that Con Edison has taken to guide the State of New York, our Nation and hopefully the world toward protecting and preserving our precious planet Earth.

#### TRIBUTE TO HENRY BRANDON

#### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with deepest regrets that I must inform you and my fellow colleagues of the passing of British correspondent Henry Brandon, a dear friend of mine and of other Members of Congress. Henry, a longtime correspondent of the British newspaper the Sunday Times, passed away Tuesday in London after suffering from a stroke.

Serving as the newspaper's Washington correspondent from 1949 until 1983, Henry was a true authority on world affairs. In addition to his work for the Sunday Times, he had a number of books published, including an account of his Washington career entitled "Special Relationships: A Foreign Correspondent's Memoirs From Roosevelt to Reagan," and an account of foreign policymaking by President Nixon and Henry Kissinger, called "The Retreat of American Power." He also edited the book "In Search of a New World Order: The Future of U.S.-European Relations."

Henry Brandon was born in a small railroad hub outside of Prague called Liberac. He studied at the universities of Prague and Lausanne, Switzerland, and in 1939 while in his early twenties he began his service with the London-based Sunday Times. From 1943 to 1945 he was a war correspondent chronicling World War II in Western Europe and North Africa. In 1945 and 1946 he was his newspaper's correspondent in Paris. And after being based in New York as a roving diplomatic correspondent from 1947 to 1949, he moved to Washington, DC, where he would be based until 1983. He continued writing as a syndicated columnist for the New York Times and other magazines until his death.

Henry was more than an insightful correspondent. Henry was a true British gentleman and a great friend to many of us who got to know him in Washington. He will be missed dearly by his family and friends. My condolences go out to his wife, Muffie, and children.

#### BENJAMIN JOHNSON, A VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

#### HON. DOUGLAS APPELGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. APPELGATE. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues are, I'm certain, highly familiar with the Voice of Democracy program conducted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Each year, students all across America are encouraged to participate in this contest and, this year, 136,000 secondary school students took part nationwide.

The theme for this year's contest was "My Voice in America's Future." The top 29 winners in 1993 will share in scholarships which will total \$87,500. I'm proud and pleased to announce that Mr. Benjamin Johnson, a senior at Morgan High School in McConnelsville, OH, placed third this year in the Voice of Democracy contest. Benjamin, the son of Danny and Michele Johnson, plans a career in journalism. Ben was sponsored by VFW Post 4713 and its ladies auxiliary in Malta, OH. Ben's academic endeavors will be greatly assisted by the \$10,000 scholarship that he will receive for his third-place finish.

I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the words that Benjamin Johnson expressed and conveyed so well, and for which he was recognized. Ben sends a message that each and every American should listen to and take heed.

#### MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

THE 1992/93 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

(By Benjamin Johnson, Ohio Winner)

Throughout all time, nations have faced considerable obstacles on a regular basis, the outcome of which could have altered their respective destinies. Throughout its time, the United States has faced hardships, disputes, toils and turmoils that threatened the course of liberty our nation has always steered toward. These decisive struggles for America's soul were solved, one by one, when someone formulated a solution, voiced their proposal and united with those who felt similarly in universal action. The controversies of our country, in short, have been resolved when one voice issued forth resonating with the convictions of his heart. Many times the proposal that was offered determined the prolonging or extinction of this nation.

The thirst for liberty that drove the finest patriots our republic has ever known would have come to naught if they hadn't voiced their views. If Thomas Paine had never circulated "Common Sense," or Patrick Henry had never raised his voice to harangue Virginia's House of Burgesses, or the generals of the War for Independence had never openly recruited troops, America would still be known as "the colonies on the neither side of the pond." Because these men ceaselessly espoused the doctrine of liberty and they convinced enough people that it was a doctrine worth fighting for, the greatest nation of all time was born.

The Civil War raged across our land to determine the continuation or cessation of unity. As the debate thundered through the states, men's stern disagreements led to their taking arms against one another. Union newspapers, pamphleteers and propagandists persuaded enough citizens to identify with the Union and swell its forces. The rebellion was squelched and union and harmony were restored.

Once again, in Vietnam, the voices of America's citizens were raised in conflict. A young man raised his fist and said, "Hell no, we won't go!" Another young man raised his pen and signed up for a tour of active duty. Another young man raised his bayonet to save the life of one of his fellow countrymen. An older man raised the lid to the coffin of his eldest son. Finally, enough of these bitterly discordant voices were raised to cease our involvement in the war.

Now, the question is, "What is my voice in America's future? What can I do?" First, I must make myself knowledgeable about the issues threatening my beloved country, for action without education breeds destruction. Secondly, I must find out what candidates for office plan to do about these issues once they are elected. I must vote in every election for the candidate who will do what is best for my country as a whole, even if that means a loss to me personally. If need be, I must fight and die to preserve the freedom others fought and died to pass down to me.

Some ask, "What good can my voice do? I'm only one person. What difference can one voice make?" At our forefathers' Constitutional Convention, a motion to make German the official language was defeated by one vote. There is no limit to what one voice can accomplish.

I sincerely hope enough young people will agree with me that we owe these steps to our nation's posterity and apply them in their own lives. I hope everyone will believe in their heart, "My voice isn't part of America's future; my voice is America's future." And with God's help, we will steer America

down the path of liberty for the next millennium.

#### HEWITT ASSOCIATES' TESTIMONY ON HEALTH BENEFIT PACKAGES

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 1993*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, since the 103d Congress convened at the beginning of this year, the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health has held a series of hearings on the issue of health care reform. On March 30, 1993, the subcommittee was fortunate to hear testimony from representatives of an international benefits consulting firm located in my district, Hewitt Associates. At the hearing, these representatives presented a wealth of data about current employer-provided benefit packages, including the wide degree of choice that exists for employees, the regional and industry-specific differences in benefit coverage, and the need to consider phasing-in health care reform. Today, I am submitting to my colleagues' attention the following summary of Hewitt Associates' testimony. For further details, I urge my colleagues to consult the subcommittee report on the March 30 hearing.

#### SUMMARY OF HEWITT ASSOCIATES' TESTIMONY

There currently is no "standard" health benefit package. There are typical forms of plans offered, but most employees have a significant degree of choice, and they value and appreciate that choice. Therefore, if a single standard health benefit package is imposed on individuals, that would force a wide variety of human experience down a very narrow funnel. From our experience in designing health care plans, there would be substantial negative employee reaction unless it were preceded by a long and effective educational program to communicate the reasons that there has to be change.

The standard health benefit packages we have seen in proposed legislation make no reference to ancillary benefits such as dental benefits or vision care benefits. Regardless of what priority the Congress assigns to such benefits, the fact is that most employees with major employers now get dental benefits as part of their health plans and that the employees highly value such benefits. If a uniform plan design were to cause them to lose access to those benefits, negative employee reaction would be considerable. Thus, it is important to include the value of health care benefits, other than medical, in determining the "standard benefit package" if that package is to be used for determining the tax deductibility of employer contributions. Steps also must be taken to transition employees to a new form of health benefit plan (e.g., a shift to a standard benefit package) in order to manage change. As mentioned earlier, such a shift could be extremely disruptive of existing provider/patient relationships and therefore provoke strong negative reactions from the public.

Alternatively, transitions toward managed care arrangements can also be accomplished on a phased-in basis, which is sensitive to the existing choices of employees and their families. If done properly, over time and by means of financial incentives, a large majority of employees can end up moving to managed care arrangements. But a sudden shift

by government decision-making could be too abrupt and provoke too strong of a backlash.

Imposing a single standard benefit package could well result in a loss of benefits for many employees of the type that these employees highly value. If one of the reasons Congress is looking at a single standard benefit package is to contain costs, it is worth considering that there are many other factors besides standard plan design that may have an equal or greater effect in reducing costs.

For example, in our experience, as much as 40 percent of the costs now incurred by employers and employees may be avoidable costs. We have a data base of approximately 7 million lives that helps us calculate, for each employer and each employee population, where the areas of spending are above the norm and, therefore, where savings can be realized without compromising the quality of care. As examples of these avoidable costs, please refer to the "Data Base Findings on Avoidable Costs" in Attachment B.

If the Committee were to pursue strategies to reduce avoidable costs that would result in savings to the federal government and employers, it may obviate the need to impose a single standard package all at once and reduce the risk of public rejection of the reform concepts.

**FRANCES MARY (FRAN) D'AMICO**

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 1993*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, Fran D'Amico, a highly respected and loyal staff member of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, died on Thursday, April 15, after a grueling but courageous 2-year struggle with cancer. She was 38 years old.

Fran served as counsel to the Science Committee for 5½ years, appointed to that position in 1987 by then-committee chairman Robert Roe.

Before coming to Capitol Hill, she served as assistant corporation counsel in the District of Columbia.

Although Fran D'Amico made her mark as a dean's list scholar at Mary Washington College and with admission to the Bar Associations of New York, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, she also marked all of us at the Committee indelibly with her spirit.

Although Fran D'Amico made her mark on important legislation such as the Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988, and the National Competitiveness Technology Transfer Act of 1989, she also marked an enduring place among us with her generosity and caring.

She was a dedicated worker who brought measured judgment and quiet skill to every assignment. She was, however, so much more. Diminutive in stature but with an overflowing spirit, Fran radiated enthusiasm and courage across every day. Throughout her illness, she came to work with a cheerful stubbornness and a greater concern for others than ever for herself. Sometimes in a weak moment, she might admit to feeling tired—but nothing more.

Members and staff of the Science Committee wish to extend our greatest sympathy to

her family in their loss. We are grateful to have had Fran in our midst, albeit briefly, for she taught us benevolence and determination, and a larger meaning for the word courage. We will miss her.

**TRIBUTE TO EDNA N. NEGRON  
ROSARIO**

**HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 1993*

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding woman, an outstanding Puerto Rican, and a personal friend, Edna N. Negron Rosario.

Edna Negron: leader, visionary, role model, innovator, educator, activist, catalyst. None of these begin to sufficiently describe this extraordinary person, a woman who has successfully served and led numerous community-based organizations for over two decades, a woman who has always had as her priorities the improved education of our children and an improved quality of life for their families.

For 20 years, Edna has provided outstanding leadership to improve educational opportunities for children in the Hartford public schools. During her impressive career, she developed the first bilingual program for the Hartford public school system, which established new innovative programs for Puerto Ricans, as well as for Latino, West Indian, Polish, and Asian immigrants. In addition, she worked to establish the Dr. Roman E. Betances Elementary School, a place which many consider to be an oasis in a desert of despair.

Edna is an inspiration to both the children and the staff at Betances School. To the traditional three R's, Edna has added the three S's: sense of self-worth, self-guidance and stability, to insure that every child may grow to reach his or her own potential.

As the principal of the Betances School, Edna has implemented a variety of new, innovative programs which have been a model for others in the State. Edna has been instrumental in striving for educational excellence by implementing two national school reform models at the Betances School: the first Connecticut Urban Family Resources Center, a model originated by Edward Zigler at Yale University, and the School Development Program, a school-based governance model developed by Dr. James Comer at the Yale Child Study Center.

Edna does not expect miracles, she relies on them. Recently, she held two equally demanding jobs—that of State representative during Connecticut's recession and that of principal of an inner city school with a large, disadvantaged population. Many I know could barely handle one of these challenges. She sought the post of State representative in 1990 so as to broaden her impact on children and their families. She accomplished her goal. In addition to providing tremendous insight and leadership on education issues, Edna fought for the enactment of legislative policies which assists in the empowerment of women by addressing women's issues and defending



their rights in the areas of domestic violence, single parenting and teenage pregnancy.

As a Puerto Rican woman, Edna has been a role model to many young Puerto Rican and other Latina women. She has inspired many of them to reach beyond their expectations and beyond those in which society has placed them.

Edna's leadership has not gone without recognition. She has been the recipient of numerous awards, including a honorary Doctorate from Trinity College; "Outstanding Community Leadership," from Leadership Greater Hartford; the "Prudence Crandall Award," from the National Organization of Women; the "Connecticut Anti Hunger Coalition Award"; "Alumna of the Year," from Hartford College for Women; and the "Mary McCleod Bethune Award," from NAACP. She has also been recognized by many organizations including: La Casa de Puerto Rico, the Hispanic Health Council, the Hartford Evening Lions Club, the National Association of Puerto Rican Women, the Puerto Rican Cultural Center, and the YWCA.

Her most prized awards, however, are her three children, Mari, Toni, and Josh, who are each independent contributors to their communities.

Edna Negron is a special person. I thank her for her past contributions, which are many, and I congratulate her for the many legacies which she is still to leave with us.

#### FRED FERGERSON AND DOREEN ZANGARI NAMED 1992 "MAN AND WOMAN OF THE YEAR"

##### HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two individuals whose commitment to their community is truly inspiring. This year, Fred Ferguson and Doreen Zangari have been named "1992 Man and Woman of the Year" by the North Syracuse Star News. The award is offered annually to the man and woman whose lives embody community spirit, hard work and voluntarism, and who serve as role models for the youth of the North Syracuse community.

It is only fitting that a descendant of one of North Syracuse's first families should one day be named "Man of the Year." Just as Fred Ferguson's ancestors helped build North Syracuse, Fred continues to lay the foundation for a brighter tomorrow. Fred is a senior deacon of the Centerville Lodge, a fourth degree Knight of the Bishop Curly Council, chairperson of the village's Central Business District Development Committee, a eucharistic minister and liturgist for St. Rose of Lima Church, and a past president of the North Syracuse Jaycees.

In addition, Fred is a charter member of the Cicero-North Syracuse Optimist Club. Fred embodies the Optimist Creed, which reads in part "To think only of the best, to work only for the best, and expect only the best." As if those activities were not enough, Fred is also an EMT and disaster coordinator for the Fed-

eral Emergency Management Agency in the North Syracuse area.

Doreen Zangari's career and commitment to the community are mirror images, having been named the "1990 Policewoman of the Year" by the American Legion for her efforts in crime prevention and substance abuse. She is employed by the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department where she coordinates the KIDS and DARE Programs through the local school districts. Local officials describe Doreen as "the driving force behind DARE in Liverpool."

In addition, Doreen has been instrumental in helping to start the Youth Court Program. This program for youthful offenders facing community service allows other young people to serve as judges, juries, prosecutors, and defenders in real-life court proceedings.

In addition to being named "Woman of the Year," Doreen has been selected as one of the 1993 10 Outstanding New Yorkers by the New York State Jaycees, and the Onondaga County Neighborhood Watch Program chose her to receive their 1992 "Special Recognition Award." Her efforts in North Syracuse, Onondaga County and across New York are befitting of a charter member of the North Syracuse School's Wall of Distinction. She is truly "Woman of the Year."

#### LEADERSHIP GROUP TRAVELS TO UKRAINE AND RUSSIA

##### HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, a bipartisan leadership group led by the Republican leader ROBERT MICHEL, and the majority leader, RICHARD GEPHARDT, recently traveled to Ukraine and Russia. While on the trip, I wrote a series of six articles for the Daily Herald, which I would like to share with my colleagues. The following two articles describe our first stop, Ukraine. In the days ahead other articles will follow.

[From the Daily Herald, Apr. 5, 1993]

#### RUSSIA, UKRAINE AND A PIVOTAL POINT IN HISTORY

(By Rep. Henry Hyde)

At precisely 7:30 p.m. Saturday, our C-137 aircraft lifted off from Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington and headed northeast to a refueling stop at Shannon, Ireland. We are on the first leg of a 10½-hour flight to Kiev, capital of the newly independent state of Ukraine.

Our bipartisan Congressional delegation is led by Majority Leader Dick Gephardt, a Democrat from Missouri, and consists of thirteen other members of the House, including Republican Bob Michel and Minority Whip Newt Gingrich, a Republican from Georgia. We are accompanied by Dr. James Billington, Librarian of Congress, and a recognized expert on Russian culture and politics. Our goal: to meet with the leaders and people of Ukraine and Russia to determine the best way for America to help strengthen the newly found democracy taking root there.

Each of us is provided with a bulging loose-leaf notebook containing detailed information about our destinations. From this volume I learn that Ukraine is the second larg-

est country in Europe, being slightly smaller than Texas and having a population of 52 million. There are several political parties, but the Communist Party was banned by decree of the Supreme Council in August 1991.

After Russia, the Ukrainian Republic was the most important producer in the former Soviet republic, both in agricultural production and in heavy industry and raw materials extraction. Because of its size and rich resources, its breaking away from the U.S.S.R. in 1991 was the final blow to those trying to salvage the doomed Soviet empire.

Once known as the Bread Basket of the Soviet Union, Ukraine—like Russia itself—is now plagued by runaway inflation. In 1992, its GNP dropped an alarming 15 percent. Ukraine needs to consolidate and stabilize its independence, pursue economic reforms, and build a new relationship with its great neighbor, Russia.

Possessed of many nuclear weapons, Ukraine still must cope with the residual environmental problems caused by the 1986 nuclear explosion at Chernobyl.

Why are we making this trip? We and the West stand at a pivotal moment in the history of our time. The revolution of 1991 was one of the most remarkable events in human experience. An empire that held the free world hostage for more than 45 years was dissolved without a shot being fired. An economic system based on the ideas of Karl Marx and refined by Nicolai Lenin was repudiated and rejected by the constituent elements of the empire and has today little credibility in the rest of the world.

But, the defeat of communism and the dissolution of the Soviet empire does not mean democracy and capitalism will automatically fill the political and economic void. The struggle to determine the future course of this vast land is fierce and potentially lethal. We have an enormous stake in the outcome. If the former Soviet Union successfully leaps the chasm to become a free market democracy, the economic advantages to her and the whole world are incalculable. Three hundred million customers for our exports would give birth to a new era of prosperity. Our access to the vast resources of the region, its minerals, petroleum and other exports, will impact every economy in the West.

On the other hand, should Russia's reforms fail, should she regress into an authoritarian—even fascist—state, the nuclear threat would rekindle, while ethnic animosities and religious hatreds could turn it into another Yugoslavia, only on a much larger scale. Our defense budget, which we are now happily eviscerating, would suddenly balloon to Cold War dimensions and the threat of nuclear war would stare us all in the face.

Can we afford not to help them make the painful and wrenching transition from a command economy to a free market system? I believe our own national interest is deeply and lastingly affected by what happens in the former U.S.S.R. Our window of opportunity is a small one, and it will remain open only briefly.

Can our actions and aid help and not be wasted or even become counter-productive like so much of our past foreign aid? How can our efforts be effective and integrated with other Western programs?

These are questions to which I will try to find answers.

[From the Daily Herald, Apr. 8, 1993]

#### UKRAINE: A NATION WITH PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL

KIEV.—Our plane touched down in the ancient city of Kiev about 2 p.m. Sunday. We

had been told to expect gray, overcast and chilly weather and that's what greeted us as we made our way through the traditional line of diplomats (our own and Ukrainian) and headed for our buses. They sped us through town to our hotel, the Intourist, whose spartan rooms remind me of the Bachelor Officer's Quarters I stayed in during Navy duty in World War II. We set our wristwatches ahead seven hours and began the battle to stay awake and overcome jet-lag.

Legend has it that Kiev was founded by three brothers and a sister in the fifth century AD. Its streets are wide and remarkably clean. Buildings, many painted in colorful pastels, look to have been built in the early years of this century.

We began Monday with a breakfast briefing by our embassy's "country team" headed by Ambassador Roman Popadiuk and including Natalie Jaresko, the Economic Section Chief, the military attache, commercial attache, and several others. I was delighted to learn that Natalie is a constituent of mine from Wood Dale, where her parents live.

To learn more of the economic and political situation in Ukraine, we met with the Speaker of the Rada, or parliament, Mr. Ivan Plyushch, and the chairmen of its Defense and Foreign Affairs Committees. We then went to luncheon hosted by the American Chamber of Commerce where we talked with many U.S. business men and women residents here.

In the afternoon we visited the Baby Yar menorah (commemorating the place where in 1942-43 hundreds of thousands of Jews and other minorities were machine gunned and their remains thrown into a steep ravine nearby). In terms of sheer horror this rivaled a visit I made to Auschwitz a few years back. This time I had a long-stemmed flower to put at the site—an omission at Auschwitz I shall always regret.

Later we spent a lively hour and a half with the foreign minister and then an hour with Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, an unsmiling fellow who lacked a certain warmth that is often the stock in trade of high level foreign officials. The evening was spent at a reception with more Ukrainian officials and hors d'oeuvres which took the place of dinner. The usual toasts were made pledging undying admiration for our respective countries and people. I left early to return to our hotel to write.

Ukraine is a country with big, big problems. She has a population of nearly 52 million people, many of whom are very talented and well educated. But, lacking any tradition of democracy or a free market economy, she is floundering with an annual inflation rate of 2,000 percent. We reminded our counterparts that it took us 13 years—from 1776 until 1789—to fashion our democracy, and that 72 years later we endured a bloody civil war. I don't know if this cheered up our hosts!

There are two major obsessions here: maintaining independence from Russia, and national stability. For so many years Ukrainians didn't have to make any decisions themselves, they were made for them in Moscow. Now they find the responsibility difficult, but they fiercely prize their autonomy from Russia and have a sensitivity about their identity similar to that of Canada vis a vis the U.S. However, they are not about to take many risks such as speedy privatization, because they know the trauma this would bring to their economy. That could mean job dislocation and unemployment and they just won't risk the instability this would cause.

One of Ukraine's most serious problems is its lack of energy resources. Russia is no

longer selling petroleum at concessionary prices and Ukraine cannot afford the world price. She has negotiated a barter deal with Iran for oil and this is a deal we are most unhappy about. The Ukrainians resent the leverage Russia has over them on this issue and are looking for alternative sources in the Middle East. In driving and walking about Kiev, the lack of much vehicular traffic is noticeable. Why? They just don't have much gasoline!

Stay tuned—next, Moscow!

#### EARTH DAY 1993

#### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today, as people all over the world celebrate Earth Day 1993, we can also celebrate that President Clinton has agreed to sign the Biodiversity Treaty and to reduce the threat of global warming.

The Biodiversity Treaty provides for the protection of the diversity of life on Earth and calls for its signers to develop national strategies for conservation. The Biodiversity Treaty was a major document of the Earth summit where a lack of support for it by the United States weakened our leadership position among the over 100 countries who agreed to the treaty. The world is a poorer place for the loss of a species and the President's actions will ensure the protection and survival of thousands of species of plants, animals, and their habitats on Earth.

We can also celebrate that steps will be taken by this administration to reduce the release of greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the beginning of the century. This direction will place the United States in harmony with the other countries who agreed to specific reductions in fossil fuel emissions during the Earth summit.

The protection and stewardship of our environment and natural resources are essential to the survival of life on Earth. Since our first Earth Day, 23 years ago, we as a nation have made significant progress on a number of fronts in addressing many of our environmental problems.

The Earth summit held in Rio last June convinced the world that our work is not done. This historic event was a recognition by leaders throughout the world of the urgency to design and act on a comprehensive global environmental plan.

Agenda 21 emerged as the core document of the summit and forms the basis for legislation I have introduced, the Earth Summit Environmental Leadership Act, House Joint Resolution 166, with Senator PELL, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The important principles outlined in agenda 21 provide us with a lifeline to the future—to organize our actions on behalf of the global environment.

Our continued support of the principles of agenda 21 and our efforts to incorporate sustainable development policies at the national level will move us toward the strong global cooperation that is needed now and in the century ahead to preserve our planet.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE NANCY PELOSI ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES-CHINA ACT OF 1993 APRIL 22, 1993

I am pleased to join today with the distinguished Majority Leader of the Senate, Senator George Mitchell, in introducing the United States-China Act of 1993. I commend the gentleman from Maine for his outstanding leadership on this issue of humanitarian, economic and strategic importance. I am also pleased that House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt and House Majority Whip David Bonior have joined as original cosponsors of the House bill.

Since the Tiananmen Square Massacre in 1989, Congress has confirmed that most-favored-nation [MFN] status is the strongest point of leverage we have to encourage the Chinese to abide by international human rights, trade and non-proliferation standards.

Our legislation is substantially the same as last year's bill, which passed Congress overwhelmingly. We have updated the language and have placed more emphasis on the political situation in Tibet and the Chinese threat to Tibetan culture.

Three years of unconditional MFN have not led to any substantial improvement in the human rights, trade and nuclear proliferation practices of the Chinese government.

While a few prominent dissidents have been released just as their prison terms were about to end, others still continue to be arrested for their beliefs and are being held in inhumane conditions. According to Amnesty International, these prisoners are being subjected to torture.

In 1992, our trade deficit with China grew by 43% over 1991, from \$12.7 billion to \$18.3 billion. If the deficit increases at the same rate, and the first quarter indicates that it may, the deficit could be as high as \$26 billion for 1993.

In addition to the trade barriers, China has marred our trade relationship with transshipments, use of prison labor for export and other unfair trade practices.

The international community is increasingly concerned about China's proliferation activities. There is strong evidence that China has sold M-11 missiles to Pakistan and other technology to unsafeguarded countries in the Middle East.

We must use our leverage with China to stop the delivery of missiles and to be in compliance with the Missile Technology Control Regime [MTCR].

In addition, the Chinese military exported almost 2 million guns and thousands of tons of ammunition to the U.S. over a three year period. Beijing's army is the largest foreign supplier of small arms to the American market. Profits from these sales are going back to China to feed its military modernization and to prop up the regime.

The conditions in our legislation have been carefully designed to be reasonable and achievable. The Chinese dictators will not easily walk away from over \$18 billion in U.S. hard currency they need. Now is the time to use our leverage to ensure that the U.S.-China relationship is based on internationally recognized principles.



WE THE PEOPLE \* \* \* THE CITIZEN  
AND THE CONSTITUTION PRO-  
GRAM

**HON. SAM COPPERSMITH**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1993

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, on May 1-3, 1993, more than 1,200 students from 47 States and the District of Columbia will visit our Nation's Capital to compete in the national finals of the We the People \* \* \* The Citizen and the Constitution Program. I wish to announce with pride that the class from Corona del Sol High School of Tempe will represent Arizona. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals by winning district and State competitions. The members of the team representing my State are:

Megan Abair, Josh Cagle, Michael Fielder, Leigh Huyck, Marie Jimenez, Aileen Mah, Nora Op, Jason Redwing, Andrew Sorensen, Kerri Tyers, Josh Auffret, Daniel Davison, Douglas Huang, Nikkie Jackson, Damon Juarez, Roger Moore, Yassi Rahimi, Kathleen Rutledge, Ernie Souhrada, Heather Waterman, Jill Benesh, Hayley Earick, Elizabeth Humble, Robin Jesch, Janice Lichty, Julie Morgan, Joy Rapinchuk, Sara Schue, Tammi Torres, and Teresa Williamson.

I also want to recognize the teacher of these students, Steve Adolph, who deserves much credit for the team's success. The district coordinator, Lois Fitch, and the State coordinator, Don Nordlund, also have contributed a great deal of time and effort to help the Corona del Sol team reach the national finals.

The We the People \* \* \* The Citizen and the Constitution Program, supported and funded by Congress, is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day academic competition simulates a congressional hearing. Students, acting as expert witnesses, testify before a panel of prominent professionals from across the country to demonstrate their knowledge of constitutional issues. Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the program, now in its sixth year, has reached over 12 million students in 21,490 elementary, middle, and high schools throughout the Nation.

This program provides an excellent opportunity for students to appreciate the significance of our Constitution, its place in our history, and its importance to our lives today. I am proud of these students from my district and congratulate them and their teacher for their hard work and success so far. I wish them all the best of luck in this competition—and a bright future thereafter.

**SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees

to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 27, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

**MEETINGS SCHEDULED**

**APRIL 28**

9:30 a.m.

**Appropriations**

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-124

**Armed Services**

To hold hearings on the nominations of Jamie S. Gorelick, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense; Maj. Gen. Michael E. Ryan, USAF, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general and to be Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Maj. Gen. John J. Sheehan, USMC, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general and to be Director for Operations (J-3), Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Lt. Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, USA, for reappointment to the grade of lieutenant general and to be Director for Strategy, Plans and Policy (J-5), Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

SR-222

**Environment and Public Works**

To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert M. Sussman, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

**Governmental Affairs**

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on Federal trade data.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

**Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry**

To hold hearings on the nominations of Bob J. Nash, of Arkansas, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Small Community and Rural Development, James R. Lyons, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, Richard E. Rominger, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Wardell C. Townsend, Jr., of North Carolina, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration, and Eugene Branstool, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Inspection Services.

SR-332

**Appropriations**

**Defense Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the United States Air Force.

SD-192

**Appropriations**

**Interior Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-116

**Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**

To hold hearings to examine the state of urban America one year after the disorders in Los Angeles, California and 25 years after the report of the Kerner Commission.

SD-538

**Labor and Human Resources**

**Aging Subcommittee**

To hold hearings to examine new directions in policy for the aging population.

SD-106

**Labor and Human Resources**

**Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism Subcommittee**

To hold hearings to examine approaches for supporting families in an effort to eliminate abuse and neglect and to assist families that have, or may develop, health and other problems.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

**Energy and Natural Resources**

**Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee**

To continue hearings on S. 21, to designate certain lands in the California Desert as wilderness to establish Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks.

SD-366

**APRIL 29**

9:00 a.m.

**Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry**

**Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee**

To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Act of 1990.

SR-332

**Rules and Administration**

Meeting to receive and consider a proposal by counsel regarding the petitions relating to the election in Oregon.

SR-301

**Joint Organization of Congress**

To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.

S-5, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

**Commerce, Science, and Transportation**

To hold hearings to examine the North American Free Trade Agreement's effects on U.S. competitiveness.

SR-253

**Governmental Affairs**

To hold hearings to examine the rebuilding of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in an effort to be prepared for the next possible disaster.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-106

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-116

Finance

To resume hearings to examine the Administration's tax proposals, focusing on trade issues.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of J. Brian Atwood, of the District of Columbia, to be Administrator of the Agency for International Development, United States International Development Cooperation Agency.

SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 667, to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the procedures for the exclusion of aliens seeking to enter the United States by fraud, and on other proposed legislation on asylum issues, and to examine the implementation of immigration laws on preventing terrorism.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Competitiveness Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on waste minimization and industrial energy efficiency.

SD-366

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to examine various tax issues.

SD-215

MAY 3

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human

Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

MAY 4

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Force Requirements and Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on military services' personnel programs.

SD-562

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nominations of Thomas P. Grumbly, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Restoration and Management, and Susan Fallows Tierney, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy for Domestic and International Energy Policy.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Joint Organization of Congress

To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.

H-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. foreign policy and security interests.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 775, to modify the requirements applicable to locatable minerals on public lands, consistent with the principles of self-initiation of mining claims.

SD-366

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

MAY 6

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment

Board meeting, to consider pending business.

Room to be announced

9:30 a.m.

Joint Organization of Congress

To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.

S-5, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Commission on National and Community Service.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Aviation Administration, focusing on procurement reform.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 646, to establish within the Department of Energy an international fusion energy program.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 172, to establish the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area in Nevada, S. 184, to provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Utah, S. 250, to designate certain segments of the Red River in Kentucky as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 489, the "Gallatin Range Consolidation and Protection Act," and S. 577, to resolve the status of certain lands relinquished to the U.S. under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 36).

SD-366

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

MAY 11

2:00 p.m.

Joint Organization of Congress

To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.

H-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance and transnational issues, focusing on population, environment, health, narcotics, and anti-terrorism issues.

SD-138

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Education.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366



10:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SR-253

MAY 13

9:00 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed authorizations for the Federal Grain Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture.

SR-332

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-106

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard, focusing on marine safety.

SD-138

Joint Organization of Congress  
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals.

S-5, Capitol

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Consumer Affairs, Consumer Information Center, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, Points of Light Foundation, Court of Veterans Affairs, and Office of Science Technology Policy.

SD-192

MAY 18

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 721, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1994-1998 for the Federal land and water conservation fund.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.  
Joint Organization of Congress  
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.

H-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on the goals and

strategies of development assistance and sustainable development.

SD-138

MAY 19

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Labor.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

MAY 20

10:00 a.m.  
Joint Organization of Congress  
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.

S-5, Capitol

MAY 21

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, and certain independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 24

1:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

MAY 25

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 544, to protect consumers of multistate utility systems, and an amendment to S. 544, to transfer responsibility for administering the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 from the Securities and Exchange Commission to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.  
Joint Organization of Congress  
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.

H-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. international economic and commercial interests.

SD-138

MAY 26

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Na-

tional Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

MAY 27

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SD-106

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, focusing on drunk driving.

SD-138

Joint Organization of Congress  
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.

S-5, Capitol

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

JUNE 10

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SH-216

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine waste, fraud, and abuse in the Government, and ways of streamlining Government.

SD-192

JUNE 21

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

1:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

## CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 27

9:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S.J. Res. 41, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.

SD-234

APRIL 28

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the roles and missions of the Department of State in the 1990's.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine the roles and missions of the Department of State in the 1990's.

SD-419